THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE INDIAN TROUBLES

Prospects of Peace.

The Hamilton Opera House Lottery.

Who Drew the Great Prize?

Baptism of an Actress.

Shocking Railway Casualty.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE INDIANS.

The Threatened Outbreak on the Kansas Frontier Believed to have been Averted—The Discontented Chiefs about to Visit Washington.

The following is the letter of Commissioner Parker to the Secretary of the Interior concerning the threatened outbreak in the spring on the Kansas border, and in answer to certain military reports referred to the Indian Bureau on the same subject:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by reference from you of a communication from the Honorable Secretary of War, of date 16th inst., inclosing a report made to his department by the commanding officer of Fort Dodge, Kansas, in reference to the movements of five mounted Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, who created the impression that they were making such investigation as would lead to their success in the general outbreak anticipated in the spring.

In connection with this matter, I respectfully submit certain papers for the information of the department. It will be observed that in regard to the reports that the Cheyennes were going on the war-path in the spring, Big Jake remarked that "no one can say that I ever threatened to go on the war-path when the grass grows. Colonel Nelson insulted me in the presence of my people (the Arrapahoes reported this some time ago) and I merely scolded back * * * *;" that in reference to Agent Darlington's request for a renewed pledge of peace, Big Jake said:—"Why do you ask this? We are at peace; we intend to keep peace; we don't intend going on the war-path when the grass grows. Your report says we do. We are at peace, and if you don't think so, try us. We will do anything or go anywhere to show you of our good intentions. Colonel Nelson has done all he could to prevent the Indians from coming to this agency, and from acting in accordance with the wishes of our agent; he told us that we were fools when there was so much good around Supply." With Whirlwind, Jr., they said, "Big Jake and Red Moon are leading men in the tribe, and what they say the soldiers (Indians) will adhere to," and further, that they were each in earnest, and never, at any time, had the Cheyennes appeared more friendly or better satisfied with their rations, annuities, agent, or agency, than they have this fall or winter. With regard to the Arrapahoes I also inclose copies of a communication from Superintendent Hoag, dated the 13th instant, transmitting the report of Agent Darlington of the 25th ultimo, in which the agent states (in reply to the charges of Colonel Nelson, that the Indians are aroused, etc.), that there are "seldom many days without some of the Indians coming in for rations, and they invariably manifest a very friendly feeling, stating that when the season of robes is over they intend moving near us;" that Powder Face, Nawatch, and Spotted Wolf, all leading men, the two first known to be emphatically the ruling chiefs of the Arrapahoe tribe, have made very frequent visits this winter, attended by many leading men of their respective bands, and that they have always manifested the greatest attachment and friendship, and have always left, apparently, with the kindest of feelings."

In view of the foregoing, it would seem that by tact on the part of the military, the outbreak feared by General Pope may be avoided, to which end the efforts of this office are energetically directed, care having been taken to furnish the Indians with supplies of every kind. It may be proper to state here that this office reserves to itself exclusive jurisdiction and control over Indians upon their reservations, and that it is understood that such Indians as fail or refuse to go in and locate upon reservations are wholly subject to the control and supervision of the military authorities.

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior.

WHO IS THE LUCKY MAN?

An Unknown Farmer Draws the Hamilton Opera House—Shall the Prize be Sent by Mail or Express?

One of the great questions of the day is, Who is the lucky man who has drawn the splendid Opera House at Hamilton, Ohio? He entered the office of P. C. Devlin, No. 2 Wall street, New York, on Saturday, and purchased ticket 28,889 in the lottery. This ticket has proved the lucky one, and up to 1 o'clock this afternoon the owner had not made himself known. A representative of the *Commercial*, who interviewed Mr. Devlin, was informed that the man is probably a farmer, as his dress seemed to indicate that he was from the country.

He bought his ticket about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, just before the books closed, and was apparently ignorant of the nature of the principal prize, as he inquired if it would be sent on here by mail or express, and when he should call to see if he had drawn it. Mr. Devlin's clerk told him to call during the first part of this week, and he would be informed whether he had drawn anything or not. The rural gentleman pulled a large old-fashioned leather wallet out of his pocket, paid the clerk a $5 greenback, pocketed his "card," pulled his broan-brimmed hat further down upon his head, and departed. His name was not taken, and the clerk did not ascertain his residence. Therefore the question of "Who has drawn the Opera House?" is thus far as much of a mystery as "Who struck Billy Patterson?" It is Mr. Devlin's opinion that the unknown farmer resides in New Jersey, as his dress, manner, and language seemed peculiar to the State of paving stones, clam shells, and apple-jack. As the number of the lucky ticket has been quite extensively published in the papers the great unknown will probably make himself known ere long. As it would be impracticable to send the Opera House from Hamilton, Ohio, to New York either by mail or express, he will be obliged to go where his prize is located to claim his property.

As Mahommed had to go to the mountain, because the mountain would not come to him, so will the fortunate farmer have to go the Opera House, because the "pesky" thing cannot come to him. A clerk of the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city drew $1000, and Mrs. S. Forbes, residing on Greene street, was equally fortunate. A gentleman who holds ticket No. 28,089 came into Mr. Devlin's office this forenoon and stated that he had a dream last night which led him to believe that he had drawn the Opera House. In fact, he did come within nothing of being the lucky individual, an "0" being the only difference between the number of his "card" and No. 28,889.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Mr. Gladstone on the Dowry Resolution.

In the House of Commons on Feb. 13, Mr. Gladstone rose to move a resolution granting an annuity of £6000 to her Royal Highness, which, he explained, would be supplemented in Committee of Supply by the grant of a dowry of £30,000. Assuming with great regret and pain that the motion was not to be passed unanimously, Mr. Gladstone went on to combat the objections which might be raised to it. In marrying her daughter to a subject the Queen had not proceeded without the advice of her responsible Ministers; and she had acted in accordance with the womanly and motherly character which has always led her to choose for her daughters husbands on whose principles she could rely. The practice, too, was not a new one in our history, and it was quite agreeable to the usages and social spirit of the country. The provision was not immoderate compared with analogous grants to the daughters of George III, for instance. Replying to the suggestion that the Crown ought to save out of its income for these purposes, he pointed out that though the Queen's income was large, its application was to a great extent predetermined, and that during the whole of the present reign its economical management had been an example to every household in the country. The civil list, he argued, when settled at the commencement of the reign, did not contemplate provisions of this nature, nor would it be convenient that it should. He pointed out that though the Crown Lands now produced an income only about equal to the civil list, if they were managed in the same manner as a private estate they would put the sovereign in possession of the largest income in the country. What, for instance, if Hyde Park and the other metropolitan parks were cut up into building plots? But Mr. Gladstone put the proposition on higher grounds, dilating on the political importance of supporting the dignity of the Crown in a becoming manner, on the value of a stable dynasty, and on the unwisdom of entering into too minute pecuniary calculations on such an occasion. The motion was seconded by Mr. Disraeli, and was carried by acclamation, though Mr. P. Taylor appeared to be rising to speak on it a moment after Mr. Dodson had put the question, when it was too late.

Elaborate Preparations for the Nuptials.

The London *Times* of February 13 says:—"Since the return of her Majesty the Queen and the royal family to Windsor Castle, the preparations for the nuptials of her Royal Highness Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne have received a considerable impetus. On Saturday, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. W. Seabrook, her Majesty's Inspector of Palaces, the workmen in the Lord Chamberlain's department commenced the decoration of the retiring-room for the royal bridesmaids, which has been erected at the west end of the south aisle of the Chapel Royal of St. George.

"The interior walls will be richly and handsomely decorated with choice fabrics, and on Saturday experiments were made for the purpose of selecting the precise colors for use in the adornment of this chamber, which, when finished, will be richly carpeted and suitably furnished for the occasion from the Castle stores. The retiring-room for the royal bridesmaids is only a few paces from the west door or grand entrance of the cathedral.

"The Albert Memorial Chapel, it appears, is to be used as a cloak room for the illustrious personages invited to attend the ceremony. Here the majority of the guests will assemble, and pass across the entrance to the cloisters into the aisle of St. George's Chapel either up a short flight of temporary stairs to the gallery erected in the south aisle, near the altar, or by the door beneath the Queen's closet, or west door, into the choir of the chapel, and so take the seats allotted to them. The space in front of the communion rails between the ends of the seats of the Knights of the Garter and the rails in front of the altar will be covered with board and carpeted, thus forming a level platform for the purposes of the marriage and hiding the steps leading up to the altar. Just outside the south door as the visitor enters the cathedral is the Bray Chapel. This is a sort of alcove, partly shut off from the nave by paneled work. Access is gained to it by an ancient door leading from the interior of the cathedral, and it is within this recess that the bridegroom and groomsmen will assemble previous to the hour fixed for the Royal wedding.

"Of the precise form of ceremony which will be carried out on the 21st of March little can at present be gathered, but from the arrangements already in progress it may be inferred that the bridegroom's procession will be formed at the Bray Chapel, and proceed through the choir to the front of the altar, and that her Royal Highness Princess Louise, probably accompanied by her Majesty the Queen, will drive from the Grand Quadrangle of the Castle through the entrance to the Horseshoe Cloisters, alight at the steps of the west or grand entrance of the cathedral, and be met at the door by the bridesmaids, proceeding up the centre of the nave, and through the choir to the front of the altar, where the nuptial knot will be tied."

THE TRAVELS OF A LIBRARY.

John Bull's Castle and Uncle Sam's Custom House.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* writes:—

Noticing the sale of a valuable private library, it has occurred to me to send you some odd facts about the history of that collection:—

The library was the property of an English lawyer, who, running through his patrimony at home, brought it out with him to Canada, where he proposed to settle. But fortune did not favor the immigrant, and after a while his funds became exhausted, while dunning creditors beset him on every side. At last several executions were issued against the worldly possessions of the Englishman, among which of course was known to be the library. The Sheriff appeared at the house and knocked for admission. The occupant, however, was firm in the belief that an Englishman's house is his castle, and so locking all outer doors and nailing down windows, he denied entrance to the minion of the law.

The utmost ingenuity was displayed by the sheriff to obtain an entrance by means of tricks and devices, but to no avail—the disguised friends, crippled beggars, and fainting females on the steps invariably being refused admittance. Occasionally, for some well-known and tried gentleman friends, a rope ladder was lowered, and the visitor thus admitted; but even these visits were few and far between. On Sundays, when no civil process for debt is of any power, the house was opened. At last the garrison were prepared to try and save the library. With the aid of certain wooden partitions within the house, cases had been made for the books, and they were all packed awaiting the next Sunday.

The American frontier lay about fifty miles away, and by proper management the library could be conveyed thither between midnight on Saturday and midnight on Sunday. Arrangements had been made for relays of horses along the road, and so when midnight on Saturday had come, and the bailiffs had departed for their beds, wagons were brought to a back door, and the heavy cases placed therein.

Before many miles had been travelled the sheriff heard of the trick, and came thundering down behind. Power to stop the fugitives he had not, but power to annoy he had. He attempted to buy up the inn-keepers whose teams had been engaged to draw the wagons the next stage, but all to no avail, and by 10 P. M. on Sunday the Englishman, his library, and his household goods were safe in the arms of Uncle Sam.

But new perils appeared. A little United States Custom House yawned for tolls, and the officers seized the goods. His furniture they granted to him, but "a whole bookstore," remarked Uncle Sam's man, "ain't included," and the books must pay duty.

So to Washington the Englishman went, and there he pleaded for his books to be entered free. But Uncle Sam was inflexible, and held that under the circumstances the books were not brought to the United States for the owner's private use, but for sale. After remaining somewhat over three years in the little Custom House the duty was paid, and the books were sent to New York and sold. And so was broken up this unfortunate library.

RENOUNCING THE WORLD.

Baptism of Little Lotta, the Actress—Interesting Incidentals.

The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, February 20, says:—"About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while six or seven hundred guests of the St. Charles Hotel were preparing for their evening meal, a select party was assembled in room No. 175 of the hotel to witness one of those scenes which remain deeply impressed upon the actors and spectators for long years to follow. The occasion was a double baptism, the prominent one being that of Lotta, the little actress.

"Rev. Dr. Leacock made his appearance about 3¼ o'clock, and, after having been introduced to the company, saying, 'I have longed to see you, but was not permitted to do so,' and then added a few words of congratulation to her upon her proposed admission into the Church of Christ. Lotta was simply and modestly attired, like a little lady, as she is in the full meaning of the word, in a black silk underskirt, deeply pleated at the hem, with an overskirt and boddice of the same material, the overskirt being looped at the sides. Over the boddice she wore bretelles of a light blue silk, which contrasted charmingly with the black of her dress, and was in excellent harmony with her fresh complexion and auburn hair, and looked as bright as the beautiful sky outside, which poured its gorgeous light into the room with a generous warmth. At a signal of the venerable minister, the company arose, and Lotta knelt before a chair at the centre table and the company joined in prayer. The ceremony of baptism was then performed, Mr. Leacock reading the exercises from a relic of the past, which had been loaned for the occasion by Miss Bettie Irwin, a granddaughter of the sage of Ashland, upon the fly-leaf of which was inscribed the following:—'Hon. H. Clay, Ashland, Kentucky, with the respectful regards of Mrs. T. Allibone, Philadelphia, 1848,' and presented by that lady when the great Harry of the West joined the Episcopal Church.

"If the ceremony was imposing it was not a little enhanced by the presence of this book, that had belonged to one of the greatest statesmen the world has ever produced. Lotta, who received the name of Mignonne Lotta Crabtree, made the responses in a clear voice. Lotta having thus renounced the works and pomp of Satan, Mr. Leacock proceeded to administer the sacrament to the daughter of the first sponsors of Lotta Crabtree, a wee bit of human nature still in her teething period, who received the holy sprinkle under the name of Mignonne Lotta Conner. There was a temporary squeal when the babe was made a Christian; but the period was short, and the company mingled in merriment over cakes and Krug, and eventually repaired to the grand ordinary, where a bounteous table was spread."

SWITZERLAND.

Horrible Suffering of the Soldiers of Bourbaki's Army—Dropping Down Dead from Exhaustion and Want of Food—Sleeping in Snow.

The following are extracts from a private letter received from Montreux and published in the London *Standard*:—

We are all greatly interested about the poor French soldiers who fled for refuge across the Swiss frontier when surrounded by the Prussians. They are the remains of Bourbaki's army, and are pouring by thousands along the different routes through the Jura into Switzerland. We are told there are about 80,000 here, all in the most abject, miserable condition imaginable. The Swiss have, of course, disarmed them, and, in a sort of way, made them prisoners, and they are being portioned out to every canton. Those who were to be placed in Chillon did not arrive until Saturday evening. They were obliged to walk all the way from Lausanne, as the railway companies would not allow them to go in the trains because they were so dirty. We heard the most heartrending accounts of them from all quarters; they had to march shoeless and stockingless through the snow (which has been very deep all about here) with hardly any clothing to protect them against the biting cold. Many of them fell down dead in the streets of Pontarlier from exhaustion and want of food. Late on Saturday evening, February 4, we became aware of a great commotion, and on looking out we saw a black mass of human beings marching past on the lower road. There were a few carts and carriages for those who were not able to walk, and through the stillness of the night we heard a hollow cough, which is what so many had so badly in Lausanne. Nurse and the servants ran down to meet them, and walked by them to Chillon. There were a great many of the Swiss with them too. They got into talk with several of the poor soldiers, who told them that for three weeks they had been obliged to sleep, if sleep were possible under such circumstances, on snow, with nothing to cover them, and a fire only, as a great luxury, when they could find a little stray wood. For three successive days they were fighting in snow up to their waists—they in the plain and the Prussians on the surrounding hills—without any munitions whatever, and no arms save their bayonets; and, to crown all, to strengthen them for their hard work, they had the bountiful supply of two biscuits for their subsistence for two days. With no generals, all disorganized and in confusion, they naturally asked what could they do—obey the orders they received, and rush headlong on to the swords of their enemies. It was desperate work; they tried it for a short time in vain, and then preferred crossing the frontier and leaving the Prussians in undisputed possession of the field. They will be well cared for here; every one has stores of warm clothing and food for them, only waiting to be distributed. The Swiss are coming out well, especially one old woman, who the other night sent up a box full of stockings, all new and made of beautifully warm wool, with various other articles, which papa values at over fifty francs. On Sunday morning she went down to Chillon and gave every soldier a handkerchief and some sugar candy for his cough. Papa and some other gentlemen got up a subscription for them, and went round to every one in the place. He has been wonderfully successful. In three days they collected nearly 1900 francs. I think it shows how kind-hearted and generous people are.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Bridge Gives Way with a Stock Train—Frightful Death of a Fireman.

Bloomfield (Feb. 21) cor. of the Wheeling Register.

A terrible accident befell stock train No. 23 last night at a quarter past 8 o'clock, one mile west of this place. The train left Cadiz Junction, near Dennison, Ohio, at 7 P. M., bound east, loaded with cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, and when upon the bridge over Reed's dam it gave way and precipitated the engine and six cars into the flood beneath. The engineer, fireman, and one brakeman went down with the wreck; the engineer, Joseph Stanley, receiving fatal injuries. The brakeman was bruised severely, but will recover. The fireman, poor fellow, was destined to die a terrible death. He was caught by the engine and forced against the east abutment in water up to his chin, and was compelled to sit in this position for two long hours, suffering terribly and begging the people to cut off his leg or drown him to end his suffering. All that human aid could do was done, and still he was held firmly there until his soul left the body and departed, leaving the mortal part of him sitting there with ghastly countenance, a monument to bad engineering. The body has not yet been extricated from the ruins, but will be to-day. The stock was either killed, drowned, or frozen to death and now lay in the wreck. Passengers and baggage have to be transferred around by the wagon road, thus causing a delay of some hours, giving the passengers an opportunity of seeing the horrible spectacle of the corpse sitting bolt upright in the water.

SECOND EDITION

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Additional Particulars.

The Disturbances in Paris.

The Triumphal Prussian Entry.

The Price Paid for Belfort.

The Rothschilds and the Indemnity

They Will Pay it in a Year.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Governor Clayton Impeachment

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Official Confirmation of the Peace News.

PARIS, Feb. 27, via London, Feb. 28.—An official notice, signed by Picard, confirms the signature of the preliminaries of peace, and announces that the armistice has been prolonged four days.

Contributions and Requisitions

on the French departments are to cease.

The Price of Belfort.

The entrance of the Germans into Paris was the price paid to save Belfort.

New Minister of Finance.

M. Poryer-Quertier has been appointed Minister of Finance.

It is said that

General Aurelles de Paladines

has been named commander of the National Guard of the Seine,

The Germans Will Enter Paris

on Wednesday, and evacuate the city immediately upon the ratification of peace.

A Consultative Commission

goes to Bordeaux on Tuesday, and the debate upon the question of the ratification of the treaty of peace will commence immediately.

The Triumphal Entry.

The Parisian army will occupy the left bank of the Seine. No Frenchmen in untorm are to be allowed to enter the German portion of the city, which will be surrounded by barricades.

The Paris Disturbances.

There was much patriotic agitation on Sunday night in consequence of the report of the immediate entry of the Germans, and the National Guard erected ramparts in the Champs Elysees to repel the enemy. There was, however, no disturbance. At midnight on Sunday quiet was restored, but on Monday morning the city was again agitated. Crowds surrounded the notices signed by M. Picard, and which were placarded in various parts of the city, appealing for the preservation of order and dignity. The crowd also invaded the prison of Saint Pelagie, and freed two commandants of the guard.

All the papers, even the ultra radicals, recommend non-resistance to the entry of the Germans. All the papers will abstain from publication during the occupation of the city. It is believed there will be no conflict.

Feeling of the Parisians.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The *Patrie* says that the question of the entry of the German army into Paris has occupied the negotiators ten times longer than those of the territorial cession and the indemnity. Many citizens have purchased a week's supply of provisions to avoid appearing in the streets during the German term of occupation.

The Policeman Drowned in the Seine

by the enraged crowd on Sunday proves to have been an employe under the Napoleonic Prefect Pietri, and to have been murdered in consequence of his acts in that capacity.

Parisians believe that the Germans are to enter the city with the intention to provoke a conflict which will give color to more exactions.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Mediation has been offered and accepted in the

Spanish-Egyptian Difficulty

and a peaceable solution is anticipated.

Additional Particulars of the Treaty.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The evening edition of the *Times* contains a special despatch from Versailles to-day, giving the following additional particulars of the treaty of peace signed on Sunday:—"The fortified cities of Luneville, Nancy, and Belfort are left to France; Longwy, Thionville, Metz, Saarbruck, and the iron districts go to Germany."

The *Times* special also says:—

Rothschild Promises to Pay the Entire Indemnity

to Germany within a year, by which the German army of occupation will be got rid of at the end of that time.

Prince Frederick Charles

is to be Governor of the Champagne, headquarters at Rheims.

The Emperor William

will merely pass through Paris and his new possessions *en route* for Berlin.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 28—11:30 A. M.—Consols 91⅞ for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. bonds of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 88. Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 109; Great Western, 30¾.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Calcutta Linseed, 62s. Spirits of Turpentine, 36s. 9d.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.—United States bonds, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—11:30 A. M.—Cotton dull and tending downwards; middling uplands, 7⅛@7⅝d.; Orleans, 7⅛@7⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Susquehanna Cleared of Ice.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Feb. 28.—On Thursday, owing to heavy rains and a subsequent rise in the river, the ice from above moved down and joined a "jam" at McCall's Ferry. Subsequent mild, foggy weather has so softened the ice that it is now quietly passing Havre-de-Grace without any current, giving promise of an early opening of canal trade.

FROM THE WEST.

The Governor Clayton Impeachment Case.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 28.—The Little Rock special to the *Avalanche*, dated last night, says:—A discussion took place on the motion of Governor Clayton, instructing the Impeachment Managers to appear at the bar of the Senate again and announce the impeachment of the Governor and Chief Justice, the motion heretofore made being illegal because no quorum was present when it was presented.

The managers stated that they had given due notice; whether there was a quorum or not was not their business. The motion was finally carried, most of the Democrats voting for it on the ground that the notice was illegal. There is a clause in the code which says that all the articles shall be presented within five days after its passage. The Senate may dismiss the articles if not presented within five days after their passage in the House. There are also sundry rules which the absent Senators prepared in the swamps, and passed on Saturday over the heads of a minority. The operation of these rules and the previous question renders it impossible for the managers to prosecute the impeachment. One of the rules allows only one attorney on each side to make an argument in 30 minutes. Another gives the majority power to rule out anything they desire by a majority vote. The managers refuse to obey the instructions of the House to notify the Senate again, and it understood that they will on Tuesday ask to be relieved, on the ground that it is impossible to get justice. It is said that Governor Clayton is packing his carpet-bag preparatory to leaving for Washington. This evening he sent a message to both houses, announcing that he had signed the bill doing away with the 50 per cent penalty for the non-payment of taxes. Objections were made in both houses on its reception.

Suicide in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 28.—Overton Flipper, a clerk in the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad office, committed suicide on Saturday by taking morphine.

Fatal Result.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—Charles C. Garrett, a son of Esley Garrett, died last night through the unskilful use of remedies for toothache.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Officers of the House.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—It is generally conceded that Speaker Blaine and Clerk of the House McPherson will be nominated by the Republican caucus on Thursday, without opposition.

Mr. Buxon, the present doorkeeper, will be opposed in caucus by J. W. Corry, also from New York. Postmaster King will be opposed by Colonel Jones, of North Carolina, and Mr. Sherrod, of Michigan; and Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway by General Herron, of Louisiana, and Colonel Stokes, of Tennessee.

The Omnibus Bill,

The House has reconsidered the vote tabling the Omnibus bill, and Mr. Dawes has offered a substitute, being the same bill with all the appropriations for new public works, except League Island Navy Yard, omitted.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Defrauding the Revenue.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Captain Arthur, of the British ship Mary Bangs, was convicted yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, charged with resisting the Custom House officers and landing a cargo in defiance of the orders of the inspector.

Assault and Intent to Kill.

Frank Madeira was convicted to-day of an assault with intent to kill John Fallen, leader of the Metropolitan Theatre Orchestra, whom he shot after receiving a severe beating from him.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sir John A. Macdonald and the High Commission.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Sir John A. Macdonald arrived at the Astor House this morning, and will leave this evening for Washington to join the commission.

The Broadway Widening and Water Supply Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Governor has signed the bills for widening Broadway, in New York city, and for a further supply of water to New York city.

REFUNDING A MARRIAGE FEE.

How a "Gal Come to her Oats," and how the Chap Wanted his Money Back.

An association of Congregational ministers met in Oswego last week, and the points of one unofficial report made at the gathering are thus given by the Binghamton *Republican*:—

A few days ago, one of the clergymen said, a young man called upon him and asked him to officiate at his wedding, saying that the young woman whom he intended to marry lived twelve miles away, but the marriage was to be at the house of her uncle, only four miles from the minister's house. The brevet groom gave a moderate fee in advance, borrowed the good man's buggy to bring the intended bride to the rendezvous, and at the appointed time the clergyman reached there as he could, and found all ready. But just then the young lady concluded she would not be married. The groom told the minister that he guessed he could some day induce her to change her mind, and if so, he should be called in. In a few days he came around, saying the "gal had come to her oats," but he was afraid she might retract again before he could take her to her uncle's, and to avoid all risk he had called in a clergyman right there, and made all fast. "And now, Elder," said he, "how about that fee I gave you? you did not do the job.' The Elder intimated that he had loaned him his carriage gratuitously, and had put in an appearance at the time and place named, at some cost to himself, and it was not his fault that he did not do the job. "Wall, Elder," was the response, in a triumphant tone, "and so was I there, too, and it wasn't my fault that you did not do the job, and I want my money." And he got his money.

THE FORTUNES OF A HOUSE.

A Valuable Mansion Sold for a Song.

The deserted mansion of Morristown, N. J., the peculiar story of which has now become familiar, has at last reached its final stage of misery, and will henceforth, under new paint and whitewash, take a better position in the world. The house has been neglected for many years, it being the property of a wealthy New York merchant, whose wife died there, and who in consequence shut up the house and allowed thieves to steal the furniture and fittings without hindrance. The beautiful grounds were also kept untenced, and cattle ran wild therein.

The owner has refused all requests to sell the property, but offered to give it for a public cemetery. None being required, the house and grounds remained deserted. The new phase of this curious affair is the sale of the house, which cost nearly seventeen thousand dollars when built, and which is in the main uninjured, to a firm of real estate brokers for a merely nominal sum, on the condition that the house is to be moved away and off the land at once. The price is said to have been scarcely a third of what the building would any day sell for, but it would appear that no one supposed that the proprietor would sell the building, and so a sharp firm came in for a good bargain.

Morristown rejoices over the promised removal of the nuisance, as the open house was the haunt of thieves and vagabonds. The grounds will, however, remain neglected as heretofore, and present a pitiable scene of ruin, as compared with the beautiful adjoining places.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1871.

For the third time consecutively the banks gave us last night a rather unfavorable report of accounts, the deposits showing a falling off of $222,411 and legal-tenders of $102,528. On the other hand there has been a slight increase of specie, amounting to $63,338, and an extension of loans amounting to $292,433. The dullness of the market is shown in the heavy falling off in the clearings, which are less than those of the preceding week by $5,630,731. The balances are also $413,388 lower. Notwithstanding this steady loss in deposits, the banks are in good condition, which is evident from the fact that they are disposed to expand their operations, and no stringency is anticipated for some weeks to come. The new programme of the Treasury Department for the March month will tend to ease the market. Call loans and discounts are moderately active to-day, the former being quoted at 5@6 per cent. and the latter at 7@8 per cent. in the open market. Gold is active and weak, the sales varying from 111@110⅝, but closing at the latter.

Governments are active and steady at last night's figures.

There was a fair business transacted at the Stock Board, and prices were fully maintained. City 6s, new bonds, changed hands at 101⅝, and the ante-war bonds at 103.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales at 49⅝, s. o.@49¾, b. o.; Pennsylvania advanced a point, selling at 61⅝@61½. There was a good demand for Oil Creek and Allegheny, with sales at 47⅞@48, the latter b. o.; Philadelphia and Erie brought 27½, b. o.; North Pennsylvania 45¼; and Catawissa preferred at 39¾@39⅞.

In Canal stocks the feeling was firm among holders, but no sales were reported.

In the balance of the list there was a slight movement in North America Bank at 232; McClintock Oil at 69c.; and Central Transportation at 50.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1200 City 6s, prior to '62	103	167 sh Penna R.	61¾
$1300 City 6s, New	101¾	93 do	61¾
$3000 do	101¾	70 do	61¾
$2000 Pa R 2 mt 6s	109¾	46 sh Cent Trans	50
$2000 Phila & E 7s	86⅞	200 sh Cat Pf...b30	39¾
$500 Leh Con in	80	100 do	39¾
3 sh Bk of N Am	232	79 sh N Pa R.	45¾
100 sh Read R..b30	49¾	100 sh Ph & E..b60	27½
100 do...s15	49·69	100 sh O C & A R.	47¾
		100 sh McClintock	·69

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Elmira 7s	97	50 sh C & Am..b30	117
$7800 Sc N 6s '82	75¾	248 sh Penna R.	61¾
$800 Sch N 7s B L	79	500 sh Read R..s30	49¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114¾; do. 1862, 112@112¾; do. 1864, 111¾@112; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110¾@111; do. 1868, do. 111¾@111¾; 10-40s, 111¾@111¾. U. S. 90 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113¾@114¾; Gold, 110⅞@111½; Silver, 106¼@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 845@855; Central Pacific Railroad, 950@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 745@760.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 114½@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113¾@113¾; do. 1864, 111¾@112; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do., July, 1865, 110¾@110⅞; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110⅞; do. July, 1868, 110⅞@111; 10-40s, 111¾@112. Gold, 110⅞@111. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 113½@113½.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111	11·15 A. M.	111
10·17 "	110⅞	11·17 "	110⅞
10·28 "	110⅞	11·23 "	111
10·39 "	110⅞	11·40 "	111⅛
11·06 "	111	11·50 "	111
11·10 "	110⅞		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.—There is very little Coffee here. Small sales of Rio at 14½@16c.; per lb., and Laguayra at 16½c., net, gold. In Sugar and Molasses no change.

Cotton is quiet, with small sales of middling upland at 15¼c., and New Orleans at 15½c.

The Flour market remains without quotable change, the demand being light both for shipment and home use. Small sales of superfine at $5·37½@5·50; extras at $5·75@6; 300 barrels Minnesota extra family at $7·37½@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; 800 bbls. Quaker City Mills on secret terms; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75; and fancy brands at $8·50@9·50. Rye Flour sells as wanted at $5·87½. No sales of Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is a little more active. Sales of 6000 bushels Western red at $1·60@1·62; amber at $1·62@1·65; and Kentucky white at $1·70. Rye is steady at $1·10. Corn is less active, but prices remain unchanged. Sales of 5000 bushels yellow at 79@80c. and Western mixed at 77c. There is a fair demand for Oats, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 64@65c.; 2500 bushels Minnesota four-rowed sold at $1 05.

Whisky is quiet. Sales of Western iron-bound at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 28

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....35 | 11 A. M.....40 | 2 P. M.....47

SUN RISES.....6·35 | MOON SETS.....1·55
SUN SETS.....5·51 | HIGH WATER.....8·25

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Arrived, steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The ship Candidate has arrived from Mallbrica, Peru, and the ship Pride, of this port, has sailed for Singapore.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Centipede, Willetts, New York, T. M. Richards.
Ital. bark Guiseppe, Carrao, Gibraltar, P. Pohl, Jr.
Nor. bark Amandus, Petterson, Elsinore for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr L. C. Hickman, Robinson, New York, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, Fall River, do.
Schr John Johnson, —— Providence. do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Fannie Cadwalader, Hazel, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Octorara, Reynolds, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Caroline, Tice, from Millville, with glass to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr Samuel Sharp, Webb, from Charleston, with lumber to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Schr William Wier, May, from Savannah, with lumber to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Schr J. M. & A. J. Foxwell, Ray, from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Rogers & Co.
Schr Cordelia, Morris, from Dumfries, Va., with hoop poles.
Schr E. G. Edwards, Lee, 3 days from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.
Schr Flight, Stone, from Suffolk, with ties and shingles to E. H. Delk & Co.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, from New York.

SAILED.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, New York.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Feb. 28.—First tow of 1871 to Baltimore, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The following barges left for Baltimore to-day:—N. W. Finch, Peter Tanney, Tioga, L. C. Myers, Cornelia, Capitola, Cascadilla, H. Campbell, Myrtle, and Ellen, laden with pig iron.

Fanny Goddard, with pig iron, and Gage and E. Brady, with coal, for Wilmington. L. S. C.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

KNOW-NOTHING DEMONSTRATION.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

A public meeting was held in Pittsburg on the evening of the Twenty-second of February for the ostensible purpose of sending congratulations to the people of Italy on the events which have lately transpired in their country, but, in fact, to indulge in some old-fashioned abuse of the Catholics and their creed. Pittsburg has had a reputation for sectarian bigotry ever since its people honored with the mayoralty one Joe Barker, a vulgar and coarse street preacher. There Know-Nothingism has won its proudest civic victories. The meeting was an imitation of the demonstration in New York in all but an enlightened and liberal spirit. There was appropriateness in the New York meeting, and its enthusiasm was doubtless genuine, inasmuch as it immediately followed the important event which it celebrated. These people in Pittsburg serve up an unseasonable cold collation. Now when the thoughts of all others are turned towards France, the ancient and true ally of this country in her distress, these sectaries of Pittsburg gather together to abuse the Pope, and imagine they are displaying unbounded zeal for religious liberty. The struggle of the unfortunate French for nationality and a republic deeply interests all lovers of liberty, while the event in Rome more nearly concerns zealots. Victor Emanuel's ambition finds gratification in the restoration of Rome as the capital of the new empire. The Romans change Pio Nono for a new master.

To expose the character of this demonstration against the Catholics it is only necessary to mention the most active of its participants. Besides the clergymen, the orators were mostly radical politicians and office-holders. The president was Mr. Felix R. Brunot, a male member of the Jellyby family. Among the vice-presidents we notice the Hon. James S. Negley and the Hon. James K. Morehead, the latter of whom was early identified with the Know-Nothing movement. The Hon. Thomas Williams, being too unwell to attend in person, asked leave to print his speech. This pious radical had much to say of the ignorance and degradation of Catholic countries. He was exceedingly happy in his ridicule of Catholic processions, holidays, and relics, but we can assure him that Joseph Barker, if living, would have put the point with more vigor, and with nearly as much elegance. With the Rev. Stuckenburg, the Rev. Bittinger, the Rabbi Naumberg, the Hon. Bucher Swope, and the Hon. James L. Graham, the Rev. and Hon. Joseph Barker would have found himself in congenial association. Such a leash as Thomas Williams, Joseph Barker, and Bucher Swoope in full cry against the Pope could hardly be discovered in this country. Mr. Swoope is now United States Attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania. He was one of the organizers of Know-Nothing lodges in this State in 1854, and so strong was his zeal in the cause that he stumped the State in 1857 in favor of Hazlehurst, the candidate for Governor of that Know-Nothing branch of the party which was opposed to the election of David Wilmot. Of course this meeting was a fine opportunity for the Hon. Bucher, and well did he improve it. While rejoicing in Italian union, he could indulge in denunciations of the Pope to his heart's content. The nature of this meeting can be ascertained from these materials. The spirit which occupied the breasts of such men as Thomas Williams and Bucher Swoope pervaded it. It was a poor attempt to cloak sectarian hate under a pretense of zeal for political and religious liberty. Among those participating in the meeting were some who have given striking proof of their devotion to political and religious freedom by taking an active part in the conventions which have met in this State for the purpose of demanding that Christianity be recognized in the Federal Constitution.

THE LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF 1870.

From the N. Y. Times.

At length we have some trustworthy facts by which to judge of the progress of life insurance in the United States. The impression has been general that the frantic efforts of promoters and solicitors had reached their worst point a year ago, and that the returns for 1870 would show, if not an actual retrogression, a decided check as compared with previous years. And the facts appear to bear out this conviction. The issue of the *Spectator Life Chart*, which contains the authenticated annual statements of some seventy life companies, (including all of any prominence in the United States,) supplies the figures for 1870, and we have taken the trouble to compare with these the figures for 1869, as given in the last report of the Insurance Department of this State. It is obvious that such statistics cannot be absolutely correct, but they are nearly enough so for purposes of comparison, inasmuch as they cover the transactions of all the life companies doing business in New York during the two years. We may state that in 1869 there were sixty-nine companies operating in the State, while in 1870 there were seventy-two or seventy-three; consequently the returns for the latter year are the less entitled to be deemed progressive, because more companies did less business than in 1869. The following are the figures for the two years respectively:—

Year.	Policies in Force.	Gross Assets.	Premiums.	Amount at Risk.
1860.....	56,046	$24,115,687	$4,770,347	$163,703,455
1861.....	57,202	26,670,397	4,913,391	150,256,052
1862.....	65,252	30,123,382	5,742,447	183,962,577
1863.....	99,095	37,838,190	8,493,969	267,658,677
1864.....	146,729	49,027,297	13,181,975	398,703,055
1865.....	209,392	64,332,123	21,571,106	580,882,253
1866.....	305,890	91,587,098	36,197,598	865,105,877
1867.....	401,140	125,548,951	50,383,330	1,161,729,776
1868.....	537,594	175,262,330	67,575,165	1,528,984,685
1869.....	656,572	227,767,026	85,777,614	1,836,617,819
1870.....	736,396	264,704,629	91,338,934	1,993,789,697

It seems clear enough that the "gigantic strides," of which we have heard so much, must have undergone a change last year. There was more done, we admit, than in 1869; but not the proportionate amount of progress to which late years have accustomed us. It is about time to bring the life insurance business down to the level of an economical, comprehensible, simple operation. That it needs some reform in these directions we think nobody outside of a life insurance office will dispute.

A SYSTEM OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

From the N. Y. World.

Of all the bills before the present Congress looking towards the centralization and consolidation of the United States of America into a union more closely resembling that of United Germany—the ideal government of General Grant—there is probably none so bold in its invasion of the rights of the States and none so subversive of the freedom of the citizen as that entitled "An Act to establish a system of national education." In the course of debate, a few days ago, Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, showed so clearly its scope and intent that it will have to be laid aside, temporarily at least. Without any pretense of clear and express warrant in the Federal Constitution, and covering its naked deformity with the fig-leaf of the preamble "in order to form a more perfect union," Mr. Kerr showed that any interpretation which would give it validity would also warrant the passage of a law regulating marriage and divorce, the registration of wills, or the transfer of real estate. But, passing from the question of constitutional authority—a subject worthy only the jibes and sneers of the radical mind—he laid bare the motives which lie behind it.

1. Thirty-seven State superintendents, 243 general inspectors, 5000 local inspectors, and an army of 150,000 teachers, all under the control of and appointed by the head of the bureau so established, would furnish an opportunity for fraud and corruption, for venality and nepotism, besides which the present revenue system sinks into insignificance.

2. The aggregate annual expenditures would be $60,000,000. This vast sum, very nearly the whole amount of the annual Federal expenditures during the last Democratic administration, the bill proposes to share equally among the several States. This would burden the Southern and Western States most heavily, while the tax on the Eastern and Middle States would be comparatively light. By the last census the aggregate of values in Florida has been reduced forty-five per cent. below that of 1860; in Louisiana forty-six per cent.; in Mississippi seventy-one per cent.; and the bill imposes the same tax burdens on the people of those States as the people of Massachusetts and Rhode Island would be called upon to bear, whose aggregate of values has increased over ninety per cent. since 1860. And further to oppress the people of the Southern States, to protect the colored man against paying any part of the tax, and to punish the white man of the South, it provides that the homestead shall be exempted from taxation to the value of $500. Is it possible for human ingenuity to devise a more grossly unjust, unequal, oppressive, and cruel mode of taxation?

3. It would place in the hands of the Executive (and this is the vital point of the measure) money and patronage more than sufficient to have turned the scale, in any Presidential election since the administration of Washington, in favor of the incumbent of the Executive office, or of the man by him chosen as his successor. The effect of the bill, if passed, would be to insure General Grant's re-election in 1872; and then, with a corruption fund of $60,000,000 yearly, aided by the bayonet election laws, to make him President for life in name—an emperor in fact.

WHAT GOOD WILL COME OF IT?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The perfectly good understanding which now subsists between the various corporations, companies, and individuals whose capital is invested in mining anthracite coal and bringing it to market is a phenomenon which ought to excite the most jealous attention on the part of the public. It may as well be known now as at any other time that the object of those who have entered into this extraordinary alliance is to conduct the coal trade hereafter as a monopoly, a result which will be attained should the present cordial understanding continue. The capitalists were forced to unite by their dread of the Miners' Union, and it is probable that the same power will keep them together. There is not one of the great transporting companies which has not lost within the last two years from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 by the action of the labor unions. The fear of encountering like experiences in future must have a strong tendency to strengthen the capitalists' league.

The curse of the anthracite coal business has been that for years everybody engaged in it has worked in direct defiance of the natural laws of trade. Over production has been stimulated by transporting companies like the Reading, for the purpose of increasing tonnage; and by mining companies, like the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company, for the purpose of crushing out their weaker competitors. All the natural limitations to the growth of the trade have been held in abeyance. Wages have been regulated by treaty between the leaders of coal associations and labor unions, and have, consequently, ruled high. Steerage tickets and drafts have been sent over to Europe in abundance, and fresh miners have been imported by the thousand. The capacity to produce coal has been brought from 30 to 50 per cent. above the utmost quantity that the market will bear, and at the same time the natural growth of the demand has been checked by violent fluctuations in the price. The troubles of the last two or three years are but the inevitable results of these forcing processes and abnormal conditions. The only remedies are the temporary extinction of those mining concerns which are not favorably situated for production, and the reduction of the miners' compensation at least to the natural level of wages in other branches of industry. If the coalition of coal companies, coal operators, and railroad companies proposed to accomplish either of these salutary reforms, the public might look upon their consultations with some favor. We are enabled to state on high authority that their intentions are directly the reverse. Instead of permitting competition to work out this problem, they propose to abolish competition—the competition alike of producer with producer, of laborer with laborer, and of carrying company with carrying company.

Let us examine the policy of the Reading Railroad, which is at once the most powerful, intelligent, and enterprising of all the coal-carrying corporations. This company, by its lateral railroads, has brought all the coal lands, far and near, within its reach into communication with its shipping points. Distance has been compensated for by reducing the lateral tolls of the most remote mines. Collieries favorably situated are made to pay the extra expense of collecting the coal of those unfavorably situated. To secure the New York and New England markets a drawback has been allowed on coal shipped from Richmond to Eastern ports. The consumer in Philadelphia has been forced to pay two-thirds more freight for transporting coal over ninety-three miles of the main stem than the consumer in New York. The Pennsylvania manufacturer has been deprived of much of the advantage which he ought to derive from proximity to the mines, and the development of every branch of industry there has been correspondingly checked. To carry out this enormous and unhealthy extension of its operations a capital stock of $30,401,660·28 has been created, and a funded debt of $13,841,877·22 accumulated. The object of the managers of the Reading Railroad in entering into the coalition is simply to accomplish the otherwise impossible task of paying the interest on its mortgages and ten per cent. dividends on its stock, and avoiding the penalties of that reckless expansion which has distinguished its management, in common with that of its competitors.

The policy contemplated by this immense combination of railroad and mining capital is to maintain coal at a steady and remunerative price all the year round, by limiting the quantity to be brought to market. If it is found that the supply is getting ahead of the demand, all the companies are to reduce their tonnage by a certain percentage, to be agreed on at a council of the representatives of the various corporations. A colliery which has a capacity of 100 car-loads a day will have, say, only 80 cars left at its disposal. If 500,000 tons are transported to market each week, the monopoly—for such it is avowed and intended to be—will cut down the supply to 400,000 tons, or to whatever extent may be necessary to keep up the price, so as to afford a "reasonable profit" to all concerned. It may be asked, Will not this monopoly be an improvement on the state of things which has existed for the last three years? Is not a combination of capitalists preferable to a combination of labor unions? Perhaps it is, but the attentive reader of the resolutions promulgated on Thursday by the railroad men and coal operators will see that they leave the Miners' Union unshorn of a single power or pretension. Should the miners go to work on the terms proposed, in six months the 30,000 members of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association will be four times as powerful and four times as closely united as they are to-day. That organization will have accumulated force enough to inaugurate a four months' suspension. The policy of limiting the supply and keeping up the price, together with a sense of security arising from any confidence which may be entertained in the ability of the allied companies to "put an end to strikes," would probably cause the public to be less prepared for a coal famine than they were last December. It is an ominous circumstance that the leaders and members of the Miners' Union, almost to a man, look upon those who have taken part in these meetings in New York and Philadelphia as their mortal enemies. They credit them with the design of destroying their association. The miners, if they accept the terms offered them now, will do so because they are too poor to carry their resistance any further. But the spirit of resistance will only be intensified by their forced submission, while common sense will enable them to appreciate the compliment which has been paid to their power. Whatever else may flow from the deliberations of the capitalists, at their meetings here and in Philadelphia, the restoration of right relations between laborer and employer, or between producer and consumer, is not to be expected.

THE HISTORY OF THE NAVAL STAFF QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Nation.

There is just now a good deal of discussion at Washington, kept alive elsewhere by occasional articles in the daily papers, upon a subject which, considering its real importance, is surprisingly ill-understood—namely, the reorganization of the navy, more commonly called the "Staff Question." Mainly because the discussion relates to a "specialty," and is therefore gladly left for argument and settlement to those specially concerned, and partly because of the ill-advised efforts of too-zealous advocates who rush into print on either side, the real matter at issue has been lost sight of in a fog of side-issues and technicalities, until the interested public has been narrowed down to the small number whose relatives and friends are directly affected by the present status of the navy, which a part of them desires to change. Yet, if it is worth while to have a navy at all, it is worth while to see that it be efficient; and the smaller the number of ships and officers to which it is reduced, the more important becomes the state of efficiency and readiness in which it is maintained. No doubt, small quarrels and petty conflicts of authority and precedence will inevitably and frequently occur among gentlemen whose bile is daily stirred up and temper soured by the discomforts and confinement of sea voyages, and the public has very sensibly ceased to take much interest in naval squabbles. But the present dispute really appears to be rooted too deeply to be lightly disregarded. On shore as well as at sea, and during more than two years, the division has been growing wider and deeper; and it is persistently alleged that, unless certain points are settled definitely by law, and no longer left to the elastic rules of usage and precedent, the efficiency of the service will be seriously impaired, while its internal harmony can now scarcely be said to exist at all. These points of issue are between the line officers and those of the staff, the latter being inclusive of surgeons, paymasters, and engineers; and can scarcely be made intelligible without a brief explanation. The functionaries of a man-of-war are, first, the commanding officer; second, an "executive officer," or first lieutenant, who *executes* the orders of the commander, and should not originate any orders himself. This officer presides in the ward-room, and is supposed to exercise general supervision over all departments of the ship. Officers desiring to leave the ship or to communicate with the captain, whatever their nominal rank or length of service, must first ask the "executive's" permission; all reports to the captain must be first presented to him; and, in fine, he stands between the commander and all others on board, and, by special regulation, takes precedence of all staff-officers. Next in rank among line officers is the navigator, who performs the duties indicated by his title, which on merchant vessels belong to the captain; and below him are four or more watch-officers, who take the charge of the deck in turn for four hours at a time. Of the staff there are a surgeon, paymaster, and engineer, and on large vessels an assistant surgeon and one or more assistant engineers.

Previously to the late war, the highest rank known in the navy was that of post-captain, the title of "commodore" being given, by courtesy only, to the senior captain commanding a squadron or fleet; and a staff officer, after due length of service, might attain to the rank of commander, the second grade then existing. The dispute now raging was then unknown, for the reason, as the staff allege, that, promotion being very slow, officers of the line were not advanced to positions of power and command until they had thoroughly mastered the details of their duties, and had learned by experience to recognize the responsibilities of others as well as their own. The "grey-haired lieutenant" who was first officer in those days (the term "executive" is of recent growth), although perhaps no classical scholar, had appreciated the application of Menenius Agrippa's fable long before he had attained to that position of authority; and a courtesy which left the authority unfelt and its exercise unneeded was then as constantly the rule as we are compelled to believe that it is now the exception. The staff contend, moreover, that in the earlier days of the navy the first lieutenant was really what he purported to be, the executor of the orders of the captain, and not, as now, an independent authority, resenting as "interference" any personal action of the commander concerning the details of ship management, and as "insubordination" all efforts of staff officers to improve the condition and efficiency of their respective departments.

When the enlargement of the navy consequent upon the war rendered it desirable to create the additional grades of commodore, rear-admiral, vice-admiral, and admiral, there was no corresponding advance in the staff grades until Mr. Welles, in 1863, by a general order, raised their possible rank to that "with" captain, granting the chiefs of the several bureaus the "assimilated" rank of commodore. With this they were content, although varying interpretations of the word "assimilated" began early to be a *casus belli* more or less suppressed by the common danger and consequent nearer fellowship of the war. But in 1869, Mr. Borie's General Order No. 120 was promulgated, reducing all staff-officers to their status of 1846, and additional regulations were issued, confirming in many ways the supremacy of line officers, even the very youngest, over all the staff. Meanwhile, promotions among the line officers, especially in the lower grades, became so rapid that the midshipmen who made their first real voyage in the fall of 1867 have returned as lieutenants, having been promoted through the successive grades of ensign and master; while the surgeons, paymasters, and engineers who sailed with them, of the "assimilated" rank of commander, returned with that of lieutenant. Not unnaturally, such a change has produced anything but a pleasant state of feeling—a state of feeling to which it is very desirable to put an end.

In support of the present condition of affairs, the line officers contend that efficiency requires rigid discipline, which implies absolute, irresponsible command on the one hand, and unqualified obedience on the other; that such power of command must reside in the captain and in his representatives, whatever their nominal rank; and that such representatives are the executive officer and the officer of the deck for the time being. Should staff-officers be allowed actual rank—say the line—circumstances might frequently arise in which they would be entitled to command the ship, a sphere of duty for which they are totally unfitted by education. Moreover, they maintain that, for the proper maintenance of discipline, a superiority of their own, as the governing class and essentially the navy, must be acknowledged, particularly by those whom they delight in calling "the auxiliary officers" of the navy.

The staff, on the other hand, claim to understand best the details of the management of their several departments, and state that, under the present system, the efficiency of the service is frequently and seriously impaired by unwarrantable and petty interferences on the part of young and subordinate line officers. They therefore ask for the control of their respective departments, subject only, though entirely, to the captain of the ship. They demand, to this end, and as the only practical remedy, actual rank (but expressly disclaim the right of command in the line, or outside of their several specialties) and the right to quarters in the cabin. With this rank they ask for the dignities, immunities, and privileges which it conveys to the line, with the exceptions above-mentioned; and that the precedence of the executive officers over themselves be limited, as in the line, to cases in which he is senior in lineal rank, or by date of commission. These demands have been embodied in the Stevens bill, which is now pending in the Senate.

The result of the present state of uncertainty is certainly bad, and calls for a remedy. The naval service has become a house divided against itself, to the point of almost absolute non-intercourse. Officers go to sea bristling with jealous watchfulness of each other's actions, and ready constantly to seize upon the first pretext for a dispute. Reports, based often upon the most trivial grounds, are more frequent than in a young ladies' boarding-school; and, from such a state of feeling, delays, want of *esprit de corps*, and occasionally positive public damage have resulted. In the medical corps, for example, although an examining board is constantly in session, there are to-day over fifty vacancies, and when, in a profession notoriously so overcrowded as the medical, not so many can be found able to pass the moderate examination, and willing to accept a position which should be honorable, there follows a strong presumption that the alleged injustice to staff officers has good foundation in fact. The medical profession, indeed, has taken up the cudgels actively, and there is now scarcely a medical association in the country which has not passed resolutions calling for legislation in this matter, and, so far, discouraging capable physicians from offering themselves as doctors in our national vessels.

In support of their assertion, that actual rank will prove a sufficient remedy for the hardships and hindrances which they suffer, the staff-officers point to the well-known success of the staff organization in the army, where the provisions of the Stevens bill have been long in practical operation. The efficiency of the Army Medical Department has really been a wonder to the scientific world in general. Its circulars are accepted as the best authorities in Europe as well as at home, and it has become a legitimate source of pride to every American who knows its history and values the true honor of his country. If this great success and acknowledged superiority be, as alleged, the result of independence of action and of freedom from the control of those not experts in medical and surgical matters, doubtless the instance is well chosen and applicable.

Or take the case of the paymasters: the cost to the Government of disbursing its money, including the pay of officers' transportation and defalcation—much noise has been made about this and that notorious case of embezzlement—was less than one-sixteenth of one per cent.—a fact showing, as the advocates of the Civil Service bill have well said, that the surest protection to the Government against the dishonesty of its officials is to be found by making its offices permanent and respectable, thereby attracting a class of men so high as to be above the commoner temptations to fraud. Concerning the army system, General Sherman writes to Admiral Porter that it "works very well in practice," and such is the testimony of army officers generally.

It appears also that in other countries this distinction which staff officers find it so hard to endure does not exist. In the Russian navy, for example, they attain to the highest rank (general admiral); in the British and Spanish to that of vice-admiral; in the French and Austrian to rear-admiral, without impairing either efficiency or discipline.

There are at least two facts to be deduced from the mass of contradictory statements on both sides of this quarrel. One is, that the staff officers of the navy are quite convinced that they are unjustly treated and are clear as to the remedy; and the other is, that this remedy has the merit of being no new or untried experiment, but a plan which has worked well in practice; in the United States army and in the navies of other countries. Its merits must be decided by Congress, since every effort to settle the question by means of mixed boards, and by reference to those most thoroughly cognizant of the circumstances, has resulted in a strictly party division and no agreement upon essential points. Certainly the picture which has been presented of the aged fleet-surgeon or paymaster asking the executive officer, not born when he entered the service, "for permission to go on shore," reporting to the beardless ensign pacing the quarter deck that he has "permission to leave the ship," and then waiting for a still lesser youngster to take command of the boat which is to convey him ashore, manifests an inherent absurdity, which is yet the necessary result of existing laws and regulations. Or think of a competent surgeon condemned by a naval court-martial for declining to take a man off the sick list and declaring him too ill for duty, when a certain line officer, who had disabled the man by punishment, demanded that the surgeon should report him well.

The subject is of more importance than it seems, for few of those who remain at home are aware to how great an extent foreign ideas of Americans, particularly outside of Europe, are based upon the demeanor, attainments, and ability of the officers of the navy. Aside from the undoubted necessities of war, it is a matter of considerable importance to this country that, at least until the diplomatic service can be set upon a more creditable footing, the navy should be so constructed and directed as to attract the best attainable material into both staff and line corps. And in no way can this be better effected than by at least equalizing the status of professional men on board ship with that which they would occupy in the military service on shore.

Much, if not most, of the trouble now existing is to be attributed to the introduction of equivocal terms, such as "assimilated rank," admitting of various constructions according to the whim or prejudice of different officers, and it is to be hoped that the subject will not only be fully discussed in Congress, but finally settled by a plain and intelligible enactment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. CHARLES WESTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1871. 2 15 w6t*

DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, Office No. 213½ WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (being Ten Cents per share) on the capital stock of the company, payable, clear of State taxes, on the 1st of March, proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from February 22 to March 2. M. B. KELLY, Treasurer.
2 15 12t*

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
1 2tf

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.
8 30 tf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure a Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf]

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.
Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that
SEALED PROPOSALS
for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the
10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,
at 11 o'clock A. M.
No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."
Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.
A. F. CORONEL, State Treasurer.
2 14eod t4 10

REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.
Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that
SEALED PROPOSALS
for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the
10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,
at 11 o'clock A. M.
No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."
Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption. A. F. CORONEL, State Treasurer.
2 14 eod t 4 10

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., February 8, 1871.
The stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
2 15 18 7 W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of February 18 until March 2.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.
2 9 3w

OLIVER AMES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN DUFF, Vice-President.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS' BUILDING (POST-OFFICE BOX No. 2377.) BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1871.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.
OLIVER AMES, President Union Pacific Railroad Co.
2 14 13-8

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No 238 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.
2 23 11t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.
The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March. A. B. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.
2 13 m 5t

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.
The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
2 7 26tf THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.
The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.
JOSEPH F. MARCER, City Treasurer.
2 2

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 8 1 tuthst

INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.
For sale by Druggists generally.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.
1 6 fmw2 6t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17 6

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 23 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Finance Committee of Councils have agreed to report for an increase in the salary of the school teachers—those above $800 to be increased 10 per cent., and those below that amount $75 per year to be added. Also to add $615 to the pay of Professor Jean Louis.

—Last evening a woman had both feet cut off by a train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad at Berks street.

—Fifty boarding-houses for young men, strangers, have been established through the exertions of the Y. M. C. A.

—Thomas McCloskey, for discharging a pistol at several colored boys, at Eighth and Bainbridge streets, has been arrested.

—Two ships and eleven barques are now loading petroleum.

—Mr. Parker, of the Board of Guardians, yesterday submitted an answer denying the charges made against him. He desired to have the arbor business reopened, but the board did not allow the motion to pass.

—Miss Edgarton had a large audience at the Academy last evening to listen to her lecture on "Marriage and Divorce."

Domestic Affairs.

—The Maine Legislature adjourned yesterday without day.

—The Joint High Commission met at the State Department, Washington, yesterday morning.

—The Democratic members of Congress held a caucus last night, and a number of the newly elected were present.

—On Saturday night the northern bound train on the Mississippi Central Railroad ran through a bridge, seven miles south of Holly Springs. Fortunately no passengers were killed.

—Sir John A. Macdonald, accompanied by Mr. Whitaker, of the Canadian Fisheries Department, and several other officials, left Ottawa yesterday for Washington, to take part in the action of the Joint High Commission.

Foreign Affairs.

—The news of the conclusion of peace has caused great excitement in Berlin.

—It has been stipulated that only thirty thousand German troops shall enter Paris.

—Several of the Paris journals announce that they will suspend publication while the Germans are in that city.

—The authorities of Paris are very uneasy as to the attitude and demeanor of the people when the Germans enter the city.

—Signatures to the preliminaries of the treaty of peace were delayed by the intervention of the English, Russian and Austrian Governments.

—In the British House of Commons last night Viscount Enfield said that the Government was anxious to define its external duties toward other nations.

—Sunday being the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic of 1848, the "Reds" of Paris held a mass meeting in the Place de Bastile. The demonstration was very disorderly, and was marked by violence.

—John Hess escaped from the Oshkosh, Wis., jail, on Saturday night, and then went to Neenah, the residence of his divorced wife, whom he murdered. Officers getting upon his track, he finished the fearful tragedy by shooting himself through the head.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

A Frightful Catastrophe Averted—An Alarm of Fire and a Panic-Stricken Audience.

On Saturday night last an incident occurred in the Stadt Theatre which came near resulting, through a panic in the audience, in one of the most frightful catastrophes which can befal a large assemblage. There were not less than twenty-three hundred persons in the theatre, the occasion being a benefit tendered to Madame Seebach, and the popular piece of *Die Eine Weint, Die Andere Lacht* was being performed. In a scene of the second act, when Mad. Seebach, M. Dombrowski, and Mlle. Scholtz were on the stage, some person up in the upper gallery, unable to hear Mlle. Scholz, kept up for some time a continous volley of yells of "louder." Another person in his vicinity said to the howling one, "Keep quiet or I'll punch your head." The vociferous party doubted the speaker's ability or chartered right to go about as a "head puncher," and invited an experiment. The invitation was promptly accepted. From a score of semi-Americanized Teutons arose shouts of "fight, fight." The immense audience down below, unable to see the head-punching process, which was going on vigorously, and mistaking the word "fight" for "fire," was at once in the wildest commotion. Everybody at all conversant with the building knew what a vast flimsy shell it is, of the most combustible materials, and most inadequately provided with means of egress in case of fire. In an instant the alarm of "fire" spread through the entire house, and the long, tortuous passages were blocked up by a screaming, struggling, terror-stricken crowd, fighting its way towards the street, while the aisles were filled with a multitude pressing tawards the doors, and many were bounding over the seats, hastening to effect their escape from what seemed to them at the moment an imminent danger of the most horrible of deaths. To the cool presence of mind of the persons upon the stage it is without doubt due that there were not many trampled to death in the frenzied rush for the door.

In the excitement several women fainted, and it was reported that one girl had her arm broken. That no more serious injuries or even loss of life resulted must be regarded as not only fortunate, but wonderful, in view of the circumstances.—*N. Y. World, yesterday.*

MAKING SURE OF A TENOR.

Professional Rivalry and Managerial Diplomacy.

The *Cornhill Magazine* tells this amusing story:—

A French impressario was taking out to New Orleans an opera company, which, by special agreement, was only to include one tenor. Foreigners are usually bad sailors, and for the first few days all the members of the company were seasick, one of the effects of which malady is that it weakens the voice so much that people are frequently hoarse for several days after their recovery. Accordingly, as soon as the singers could crawl on deck, they commenced to try their voices, and amongst them the tenor, who, always anxious to occupy a distinguished position, went on to the bridge of the steamer for the purpose. What was his surprise on hearing the echo of his own voice—another tenor. His amazement became disgust when he heard a third tenor running up the scale, a fourth, a fifth. He looked forward, and saw two men eyeing him and each other with intense hatred; he looked aft, and saw two others similarly occupied. The five tenors simultaneously made a rush below to the manager's cabin, and demanded whether he had not expressly stipulated to each of them that he was to be his only tenor. "I know, I know," replied the manager; "and I will keep my word. You see, none of you have been to New Orleans before, or you would understand. When we arrive there, the yellow fever is sure to be raging, and as you are fresh from Europe, two of you will probably be carried off before you land, and two more during the rehearsal. One will probably survive; he will be my first and only tenor."

—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* counts up an appalling list of twenty-five earthquakes by which portions of our globe have been agitated during the past two years, and fearing that we have not yet reached the end of the earthquake term, longs unavailingly for a prophet's glance to read the future aright.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
608 CHESNUT STREET,
1 PHILADELPHIA.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
3 2 1y] SILVER WARE,
First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR

LOOKING-GLASSES,

RELIABLE AND CHEAP.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, returts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw t5 10
BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Business Stand. Four-story brick mill and coal yard and large lot, No. 939 N. Ninth street, above Poplar street, 80 feet front, 100 feet deep to Darien street, 2 fronts. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Ninth street, north of Poplar street, No. 939; the lot containing in front on Ninth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The improvements are a four-story brick building, with two-story back building, fronting on Ninth street, and extending through to Darien street. It is occupied as a flour mill. Terms—$5000 cash; balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Immediate possession of mill, the coal yard about the middle of April. For further particulars apply to Ellis D. Williams, No. 323 Walnut street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 25 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

MACHINERY.

HOISTS, OR ELEVATORS FOR ANY LOCATION or weight, operated by Independent Engine, Belts, Crank Ropes, or Pumps. For Contractors, Hotels, Factories, and Stores. The hand machines are operated with the least labor and sold at a low price. The balanced and power machines have the most Approved Safety Attachments. Hatchways arranged with rolling doors, opened and closed automatically as platform passes.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

BOILERS, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL, SECtional Boilers, water in flues. The common Tubular, water outside of flues. Plain Cylinders, Tanks, Pans, and Digesters.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MACHINES, WORKing Models, Screw and Gear Cutting, Skilful Millwrights, Machinists, and Boiler Makers furnished for repairs. Castings and Forgings.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

FORMING, EMBOSSING, PERFORATING, Cutting and Scoring Machines, for Metals, Bonnets and Hats, Paper and other materials, MOULDS, Dies, Punches, and Cutters.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

LOST.

LOST.—NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the ST. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY for the renewal of the following lost certificates of stock in said company, viz.:—

Certificate No. 1345, for 500 shares, and Certificates Nos. 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, and 1350, each for 100 shares.

All in the name of the undersigned, and dated April 20, 1866.
2 18m4t* WILLIAM P. JOHNSON.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS.
NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

Proposals in Duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:—

300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head-lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head-lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds, net.
250 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Appels, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
400 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
108 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermicelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.
By order of Major W. W. BURNS,
2 7 tm 4t Chief C. S. Department of East.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
FIFTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7, 1871.
TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on forms furnished for the purpose by the Lighthouse Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871, FOR BUILDING TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, one at BENONIS POINT, Choptank river, Md., in about eleven-feet water, and the other at LOVE POINT, head of Kent Island, mouth of Chester river, Md., in ten-feet water, according to the plans and specifications for the same, which can be had, together with such other needful information, on application to this office.

The Lighthouses will be built on wooden piles, surmounted by cast-iron sleeves, in a manner similar to certain other lighthouses in this district.

Proposals may be made for either or both Lighthouses, but the bids must state the price for each single structure.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the sum of one thousand dollars from two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted the bidder will within ten days thereafter enter into a contract on the terms of his bid. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Building Screw-pile Lighthouses at Benonis Point, Choptank river, Md., and Love Point, Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.
PETER C. HAINS,
Captain of Engineers,
2 9 26t Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 13, 1871.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 15th day of March, 1871, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred and fifty (11,250) yards "T" RAILROAD IRON (worn), together with a number of FROGS and RAILS.

Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash.

By order of the Secretary of War.
JAMES CURRY,
2 14tuthstm15t Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeteries.

Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.
HENRY C. HODGES,
2 17 6t Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Feb. 1, 1871.

There will be sold at public auction, at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, a lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Grain, and Clothing; and at North Platte, Nebraska, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, 37 condemned cavalry horses.

Terms:—Cash in Government funds.
ALEX. J. PERRY,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. Platte,
2 10 tM 6 Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.
PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 8 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2660 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Bristonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

SALE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 6, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at Galveston, Texas, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., EIGHTEEN FRAME BUILDINGS, the dimensions of which can be ascertained on application to Lieutenant W. O. Cory, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Terms cash, in United States currency.
2 10 t mar 1 JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster Department Texas.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmw

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING OF GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratchford Starr,
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,

Hon. William A. Porter.
OFFICERS.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw

DRY GOODS.

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
ARCH STREET.
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
LACES,
JAPANESE.
1 27 mws3mrp

MALT LIQUORS.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.
Abbey & Holyrood Breweries.
Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

We are now prepared to fill orders from the trade for

Bottled Ale and Porter
From the above celebrated Breweries.
POWELL & WEST,
No. 28 South FRONT Street,
Sole Agents for W. Younger & Co.

An invoice now landing ex-ship Amandus from Liverpool. 2 9 mws1m4p

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE NEW GRAND
GERMAN OPERA.

The immense success of this company, and the liberal patronage of the Philadelphia public, obtained at their visit last January, have induced the Management to offer another Short Season of
SEVEN NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES,
commencing FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

Repertoire of the Season:—"JEWESS," "HUGUENOTS," "WILLIAM TELL," "TANNHAUSER," "FRA DIAVOLO," "STRADELLA," "MAGIC FLUTE," "TROVATORE."

Subscription for the Season of Nine Performances, Nine Dollars.

The sale of Subscription Tickets will commence this (Tuesday) morning (one day only), February 28, at 9 o'clock, at the Music Store of F. A. NORTH & CO., No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. The Regular Sale of Tickets for any performance will commence on Wednesday morning, March 1, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC and F. A. NORTH & CO.'S. It

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 28,
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
The Grand Fairy Spectacular Drama of
THE FAIRY CIRCLE;
OR, CON O'CAROLAN'S DREAM.
CON O'CAROLAN.............BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE..............Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which, the Roaring Comedy of
THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.
To conclude with WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
FIRST WEEK OF THE INIMITABLE
LOTTA.
MONDAY AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
the celebrated Protean Drama,
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.
THE PEERLESS LOTTA
IN SIX CHARACTERS,
with Songs and Dances.
FRIDAY—LOTTA'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—FIRST LOTTA MATINEE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT..........Lessee and Manager
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
THE STAR COMPANY, with
E. L. DAVENPORT as SIR GILES OVERREACH.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY—TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.
SATURDAY MATINEE—THE MARBLE HEART.
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS,
on SATURDAY EVENING. Tickets at Abel's.

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET.—
THE STAR CONCERTS.
THOROUGH AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT, A NEW PROGRAMME,
INTRODUCING THE ENTIRE GREAT COMPANY,
AMERICUS, ROSELL, DE GEBELE, BOI, TEDESCA,
LAWRENCE, DAWSON, A'BECKETT.
Tickets, 50 and 75 cents, to be obtained day or evening at Concert Hall.
AMERICUS STAR MATINEE, SATURDAY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
at No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Every day, commencing MONDAY, February 27, at 3 P. M. and 8·30 P. M., Professor LAWRENCE will describe the picture, and read Colonel McMichael's popular "UNVEILING" ADDRESS. 2 25

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
THE WONDERFUL
TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION
have been induced to stay ONE WEEK LONGER (ONLY), to give THE THOUSANDS who have been unable, or declined to visit the receptions in consequence of the crowd, an opportunity to attend.
Receptions from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission, 35 cents; Children, 25 cents. 2 14 3t*

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
7 30 mwf4p No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p

MUCILAGE.

The Cheapest and Best.

Quarts, per dozen	$10·00
Pints, "	5·50
2 oz., "	1·35
Quarts, per bottle	1·00
Pints, "	60 cents
2 oz., "	15 cents

WM. H. HOSKINS,
Stationer and Steam-Power Printer,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
1 21 smw3p PHILADELPHIA.

THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,
Engraving and Steam Lithographic
PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street
2 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1871.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE TREATY BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE.

IT is a noteworthy feature of the preliminaries of peace between Germany and France, that the point most urgently pressed by M. Thiers was a restoration of Metz to the control of France. The principal portions of Alsace and Lorraine were surrendered almost without a sigh; the amount of tribute-money was agreed upon without serious difficulty; but the abandonment of Metz was only submitted to as a measure of dire necessity. M. Thiers offered, in exchange for it, to make a large increase of the financial payments to Germany, and since the rejection of this offer he has proposed to purchase Luxemburg and hand it over to the triumphant invaders if they will yield up Metz; but all these offers do not seem to have tempted Bismarck. He stated some months ago that France would be inspired by an implacable thirst for vengeance after the present war was concluded, and that he intended to deprive her of the power of suddenly renewing effective hostilities. Adherence to this policy is no doubt the cause of his stubborn refusal to surrender the fortress which M. Thiers and his countrymen are so anxious to regain. Napoleon made Metz his base of operations in the campaign which terminated so disastrously, and if French troops were allowed to reoccupy it now, it would again be used for a similar purpose as soon as France felt strong enough to renew hostilities. If Thiers could reacquire Metz he would thereby inspire his countrymen with the hope that the lustre of French glory might be restored, and that her lost military honor might be regained. The torrent of mingled sorrow, mortification, rage, and intense hatred which has been so long pent up would speedily seek an outlet through the gates of the famous fortress of the Moselle; and the peace of to-day would be but the harbinger of another war at the earliest possible moment. Foreseeing this danger, Bismarck has been as stubborn in resisting as Thiers has been earnest in seeking a restoration of Metz, and it is extremely doubtful whether any inducements that France can offer will enable her to regain the commanding strategic position she lost by Bazaine's surrender.

FINANCIAL "RECUPERATION."

OUR neighbors over the river have been indulging, in a small way, in the modern luxury of financial "irregularities." Mr. Henry Samuels, who had borne for years a reputation above reproach, while acting as paying teller of the First National Bank of Camden, was suddenly discovered to be a defaulter to the extent of some $9000. The unfortunate gentleman desired to purchase a farm, and not having sufficient means of his own at command, in a thoughtless moment he is said to have appropriated the funds of the bank, manipulating the records in such a way as to conceal his "irregularities" from the bank officials for some time. Camden is a quiet, easy-going sort of a place, and Mr. Samuels was an innovator. He therefore very wisely restricted his operations, and was content to startle his neighbors without astounding them.

But, although it was a paltry nine thousand that Mr. Samuels appropriated, the bank officials and others in authority over the river appear to take an enlarged and liberal view of the whole affair, to contemplate it from a standpoint that would do credit to Philadelphia and even to New York. "Here," said one of the bank officials to our reporter yesterday—"here is another instance of a man advanced in life, enjoying the confidence and esteem of his friends and neighbors, the head of an interesting family, suddenly overwhelmed with disgrace by listening to the tempter." But the bank functionary who uttered these sympathetic words was hard-hearted to a degree of downright cruelty in comparison with another of the officials, who refused to give our reporter the name of the defaulter, supplementing the refusal with the remark that "we want to give him *a chance to recuperate!*" The bank, thanks to a "wealthy brother," will lose nothing by the embezzlement, and in consideration of this circumstance, the embezzler is not to be prosecuted, but is to have "a chance to recuperate." The worthy cashier appears to take the most enlightened view of the shortcomings of the teller, to regard him as a person unfortunately diseased in mind, who needs only "a chance to recuperate" to fit him for a return to his duties as a manipulator of other people's money. A short sojourn upon that farm in the country which was purchased with the money of the depositors is thought by the cashier to be much more conducive to a healthy moral tone and a strict appreciation of the distinctions between *meum* and *tuum*, than the restraints of the Camden jail. But the impartial student of this case of mental infirmity should not lose sight of the fact that the "wealthy brother" who has promised to make good the defalcation has an important relation to the whole affair. If the "wealthy brother" had not so promised, it requires no stretch of the imagination to conceive the cashier taking an entirely different view of the case, ignoring the wholesome influences of country seclusion in favor of the irksome restraint of prison bars.

Soberly speaking, it seems to us, and doubtless to all persons whose minds are not clouded by the heresies of these degenerate days, that this "recuperating" process is about played out. There is Mr. Tryon Reakirt, the "young gentleman of culture," who had the happy but confusing faculty of being able to imitate other people's penmanship. He, also, is off "recuperating," with the full knowledge and approval of divers bank officers of this city, whose accounts with their patrons were sadly disarranged by Mr. Reakirt's idiosyncrasies. And then there is Mr. Richard Ficken, who shoots small boys in such a graceful fashion. He, too, has been "recuperating," and, thanks to Governor Geary, Attorney-General Brewster, Mr. William B. Mann, and Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy, he has received an indefinite extension of time in which to bring about a healthy appreciation of the sacredness of human life. If Mr. Henry Samuels could not boast among his kindred a considerate "wealthy brother," if Mr. Tryon Reakirt were not the son of a well-to-do father, if Mr. Richard Ficken were not himself a millionaire, the whole graceless trio would be brought to justice, precisely in the same fashion that common forgers, defaulters, and would-be murderers are brought to justice. The distinction thus made between the rich and the poor is a material one, but the poverty-stricken have the consolation of knowing that it conduces to virtue in the humbler walks of life. If a man is wealthy, or has wealthy relations, he can, in this enlightened age, redden his hands in blood or appropriate the money of other people, and yet go unwhipt of justice; if a man is poor, he must be peaceful and honest, or stand the consequences of being otherwise. Of the two lots, we are inclined to the belief that poor folk have the better, provided, always, that they do not fall into temptation.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

LAST evening an eloquent plea in favor of the sacredness of the marriage tie and against the free and easy divorces which too many of the advocates of women's rights contend for, and which are sanctioned by the laws of too many of our States, was made at the Academy of Music by a young lady who is evidently as much superior to the majority of female platform speakers in intellect as she is in personal attractions. Miss Edgarton impressed her hearers last evening with the fact that she was a lady in the best and highest sense of that much abused term, and her discourse was at once forcible without vulgarity, and refined without weakness or sentimentality. The good a refined and lady-like woman who has been endowed by heaven with the gift of eloquence, and has common sense in additon, can do in combatting some of the most dangerous tendencies of the times, and in promoting reforms which all good men and women concur in believing to be necessary for the future welfare and safety of the nation, can scarcely be estimated; and although Miss Edgarton's discourse displayed the common feminine fault of being able only to look upon one side of a subject when she merely considered the usual relations of the sexes apart from the matter of marriage, her remarks on the subject of marriage and divorce, as practical questions of the day, were so true and just that we give them a cordial endorsement, and in all sincerity wish her success in the important and influential field of labor upon which she has entered.

Miss Edgarton indicated the true remedy for the present disgraceful condition of the laws in this country which assume to regulate marriage and divorce, and that is a constitutional amendment which will place the whole subject of marital relations in the hands of the Federal Government, and thus ensure uniform laws for the whole country. This plan has been advocated repeatedly in the columns of this journal, and it is the only method by which the root of existing evils can be reached. The laws regulating marriage should be such as will protect the just rights of both parties to the marital contract and those of their children, and divorces should be made difficult to obtain, and should only be granted in extreme cases where it would be gross injustice not only to the parties themselves but to society at large that the marriage-tie should continue unbroken. Only by a uniform system of Federal laws can the confusion which now arises from the divorce regulations of the different States be overcome, and the time has arrived when the future welfare of the nation demands a radical change from the present system, or rather no system.

A large number of the prominent women's right advocates contend that the convenience of individuals is paramount to all other considerations, that when a couple are unhappy in the marriage state they should have the right to sever their bonds at will, and to form new ones if so disposed. It needs no argument to prove that such a theory as this saps the very foundation of social morals, and that if admitted it will be but the prelude to a degrading barbarism. Miss Edgarton eloquently and earnestly contended last evening that society at large had claims superior to those of individuals; that if persons foolishly marry without a reasonable foreknowledge of the probable consequences, they and not society should be made to suffer the consequences of their folly; and that, even in the case of unhappy marriages, where one or both parties to it are blameless, it is better that they should suffer than that a condition of affairs should be countenanced which will assuredly destroy all there is good in society, and make our civilization the disgrace instead of the glory of the race. This is as true as it is appropriate to the prevailing sentiments of the times: and as women upon the platform, and through the journals which assume to represent the grievances and wrongs which they suffer from society in general and the sex masculine in particular, have assiduously asserted the doctrine of free-love, it is a matter for congratulation that at least one able, eloquent, and earnest woman, who apparently has more brains than the whole shrieking sisterhood together, has raised her voice in favor of the sanctity of home, the cause of true morality, and the cause of the true rights of women: for it is certain that, if free-lovism prevails, the condition of women will be infinitely worse than it is under its least favorable aspects at present.

HON. HENRY D. COOKE.

HON. HENRY D. COOKE was yesterday appointed Governor of the District of Columbia, under the recent act of Congress organizing a territorial government for the one hundred square miles upon which the capital of the country is located. That this change in the method of managing the affairs of the District will will beneficial can scarcely be doubted, and a good commencement has certainly been made by the President in conferring the gubernatorial honors upon Hon. Henry D. Cooke, whose extensive personal interests in the District will certainly induce him to labor for its welfare, while his high character is a guarantee that he will perform his duties in a manner satisfactory to the President, to Congress, and to the people of the District. Mr. Cooke is a native of Sandusky, Ohio, and is in the prime of life, being about forty-five years of age. Mr. Cooke was originally a journalist, and for a number of years he was connected editorially with the Sandusky *Register*, and subsequently with *The Ohio State Journal*. In 1862 he gave up journalism, and became a member of the banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co. He was the head of the Washington banking house of this firm, and during the time he has resided at the capital he has thoroughly identified himself with its interests and with those of the District of Columbia. The Governor of the District of Columbia is a brother of Jay Cooke, Esq., of this city. The people of the District of Columbia are to be congratulated upon the appointment of a man of Mr. Cooke's high personal character and eminent abilities as their first Governor, and the appointment is the more likely to give general satisfaction, as Mr. Cooke has never been a partisan politician, and is identified with no political cliques, so that he will enter upon the duties of his office free from any entangling alliances which might impair his usefulness, and will be prepared to act fairly and impartially, and with a single eye to the best interests of the District.

IN the next Congress the Democrats, for the first time since the outbreak of the Rebellion, will have a representation sufficient to prevent a suspension of the rules of the dominant party, and to defeat measures which are not sustained by a nearly solid Republican vote. This increase of strength will be accompanied by a corresponding increase of responsibility, and it is to be hoped that it will make both parties more circumspect than they have been of late years in all their movements. In peace times, parties are never so well employed as when they are keenly criticizing and watching each other; and if the Democrats tell the nation all the faults of the Republicans, and the Republicans faithfully expose all the enormities of the Democracy, there is a reasonable prospect that the public interests will be well guarded.

THE REBELS of Cuba, if late reports from that island are to be believed, are even more inhuman in some respects than the Rebels of the United States. It is alleged that they have commenced hanging persons who are suspected of a desire to reacknowledge their allegiance to Spain, and that they have lately hung a woman for attempting to persuade her husband, who was a soldier, to surrender. Such atrocities would condemn any cause, and they will tend to make the whole civilized world rejoice in the complete suppression of the Cuban rebellion.

NOTICES.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE RAW, BLUSTERING WINDS OF EARLY SPRING search out the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to Lung Complaints, and in consequence Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Disorders everywhere prevail. Those who have contracted Colds should now be especially careful, and not imprudently wait until by constant coughing they so irritate and rack their lungs as to bring on themselves some very serious Pulmonary Affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationally and at once, and by the prompt use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant cure their Colds, and heal all accompanying Soreness of the Chest. Sold everywhere.

GENUINE SCOTCH
DAMSON JAM,
Prepared by
John Moir & Son,
Aberdeen, Scotland.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JUST ISSUED.
LIFE AT THREESCORE AND TEN.
By the late Rev. ALBERT BARNES.
148 pp., 18mo, 30c.
SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE.
By Rev. WILLIAM S. PLUMER, D. D.
420 pp., 12mo, $1·00.
THE NEW LIFE.
Or, Counsels to Inquirers and Converts. By Rev. J. H. Parsons.
157 pp., 18mo, 30c.
Published by (2 28 tuthss3t
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
No. 1408 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, ETC.
ESTABLISHED 1805.
C. Newbold's Extra Fine Jersey Hams
N. Stokes' " " " "
These are considered by connoisseurs the FINEST HAMS sold in the Philadelphia market. We are now taking orders for their delivery in the month of March.
We have also on hand our
MARYLAND SUGAR CURED HAMS,
S. DAVIS, JR., " " "
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And other well-known brands, to which we invite the attention of buyers. All of them warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Teas and Groceries of every description,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
2 21 ftuf4p Below Chesnut.

CLOTHING.
GREAT CHANCE NOW TO BUY
Winter Clothes Very Cheap.
WINTER CLOTHES GOING.
SPRING CLOTHES COMING.
BEAUTIFUL FABRICS.
CHOICEST STYLES.
RARE NOVELTIES.
NEW IDEAS.
CHEAP.
Great Brown Hall,
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HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
IT IS TIME
To think of having your
New Spring Overcoat
made,
And to those desiring one for
The coming season, the
Attractive Inducements
Of a large and
Fashionably Complete
Stock,
With the best of Cutters,
Are offered.

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VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
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Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.
In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, (2 2 2mrp*
Salesroom of the American Watch.

CARRIAGES.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landauettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

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We would respectfully ask attention to our Spring Importations of Linen Goods, comprising an unusually full assortment of
Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow-Casings, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc. etc.
These goods are from the best Linen manufacturers in Europe—fabrics we have imported and sold for more than the third of a century, and which have given constant satisfaction to our customers. We can confidently recommend them as heretofore.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 SOUTH NINTH STREET.
NOTE—As regards price, we guarantee the goods sold by us to be as cheap as those offered by any other establishment in the city, whatever the circumstances under which their goods may have been obtained. 2 28 tuths3t

DRY GOODS.
1871.
BLACK SILKS
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.
Having got through with our annual stock-taking, we now open up a splendid stock of "BLACK SILKS" very much under regular prices, and of most EXCELLENT QUALITY.
Good Black Gros Grains for $1·50.
Rich Black Gros Grains for $1·75.
Very Rich Beautiful Silks for $2·00.
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Sublime Quality Rich Lyons Silks, $3 00.
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Most Magnificent Black Silks for $4·50.
We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheapness.
We also offer a full line of colors in
Best Kid Gloves,
Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstuf PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
Have always on hand a complete assortment of
BLACK GOODS.
N. B.—HERNANIES A SPECIALTY.
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727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
9 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS.
Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their ne
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
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AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p
ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, recommend their stock of first-class instruments. Every instrument is warranted and prices moderate.
3 4 WAREROOM, No. 610 ARCH Street.

FURNITURE.
HOVER'S
PATENT SOFA BED.
In consequence of certain parties representing that their Sofa Beds and Lounges are of my patent, I beg leave to inform the public that my Sofa Bed is for sale only at MOORE & CAMPION'S and ALLEN & BROTHERS', and at the Manufactory, No. 230 South SECOND Street
This novel invention is not in the least complicated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstead, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair. The bedstead is formed by turning out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is wanted.
H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
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JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.
SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
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H. S. TARR & SON'S
MANUFACTORY OF
Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,
GREEN Street, above Seventh,
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FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER
Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Kneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.
CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement
Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.
N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.
Union Fire Extinguisher Company
OFFICE, (1 28 stutfrp
No. 118 MARKET STREET.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
$200,000
WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE
TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,
Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 121 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	2 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3·00
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	60
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	40
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.
36 casks of Parian Marble, Leek, and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetia, will be included in the sale.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 2 18 10t

FINANCIAL.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 19 Wall Street, New York.
Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

COPARTNERSHIPS.
THE FIRM OF HARBERT, DAVIS & CO., Lumber Merchants, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN C. DAVIS, the senior partner, withdrawing. The business will be settled by the remaining partners, at their office, TWENTY-THIRD Street, below Locust.
CHARLES HARBERT,
JOHN C. DAVIS,
GEORGE RUSSELL,
ISAAC D. HARBERT.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871. 2 24 4t*
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HARBERT, RUSSELL & COMPANY, and will continue the lumber business at the old yard TWENTY-THIRD and LOCUST Streets.
CHARLES HARBERT,
GEORGE RUSSELL,
ISAAC D. HARBERT.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871. 2 24 4t*
CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4·40 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths1 No. 1009 MARKET Street.

WANTS.
HOUSE OF REFUGE.—WANTED, A MATRON in the Colored Department. Apply to
JAMES J. BARCLAY,
Chairman of the Board of Managers,
2 28tu th s3t No. 219 S. SIXTH Street.

FROM CAPE MAY.

Breaking Up of a Den of Thieves—The Arrest of the Robbers by the Farmers and Villagers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENNISVILLE, Cape May County, N. J., Feb. 27.—For a few days past Cape May has been the scene of considerable excitement, in consequence of the breaking up by the people of a den of thieves, and the arrest of the whole gang, numbering seven. For years they have infested the county, plundering and stealing from one end to the other, and some of them had already been inside the walls the State Prison. Being a bold, wicked set of men, they were known only to be feared.

The circumstances which at last aroused the people, and which led to the raid upon them and their subsequent arrest, are as follows:—On the night of the 8th instant, Mount Pleasant and Seaville Stations, on the Cape May and Millville Railroad, were broken into and plundered of property to the value of several hundred dollars. It was then generally believed that this same gang were the perpetrators. Since then various persons have had their outhouses, stables, hen-roosts, etc., plundered, and on Wednesday night, 22d, Dennisville became the scene of their operations, and a number of families were heavy losers in consequence. On Thursday various consultations were held among the people of the village, and it was decided that on Friday morning a large force should make a raid upon the settlement, which lies in the woods between Dennisville and the Court House, and, if possible, recover the stolen property. Numbers joined them from neighboring villages, and the party, numbering about fifty, proceeded in wagons to the suspected territory. Here they were not long in making discoveries even beyond their expectations. Not only the goods which had so recently been stolen were found, but some were identified which has been missing as long as two years, some buried in boxes and barrels, some between the weather-boards and plaster of the houses, most of them being found in the woods surrounding their miserable habitations.

Upon this evidence warrants were issued for their arrest. The ringleader was overtaken by Constable Chester some miles away, and when brought to bay showed fight, when Chester knocked him down with the butt of his pistol and secured him. His name is Facemyer. Five others were arrested on that day—three of them named Garrison, one Colwell, and one Corson. On Saturday the search was continued, and another arrest made—the elder Garrison.

All were lodged in jail, and on Sunday Sheriff Steelman, fearing an attempt to break jail, placed an extra guard outside, well armed. Proceeding inside, he warned the culprits as to what would be the inevitable result of any attempt on their part to gain their freedom, and also drew from them confessions as to where other goods were secreted, which had thus far failed to be discovered.

It is to be hoped that they will receive what they so justly deserve, a long sentence to the State Prison, and the community thus freed from such depredations for years to come.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appeared last evening, to a moderately-filled house, in the Irish drama of *The Fairy Circle*, the farce of *The Customs of the Country*, and the comedietta of *Who Speaks First?* These pieces are all well known, and they give Mr. and Mrs. Williams excellent opportunities to represent the impossible stage Irishman and the equally impossible stage Yankee girl. Of the two performers the lady, as is proper, is the better artist, and there is a real humor in her personations which is lacking in those of Mr. Williams. The performance last evening appeared to give pleasure to those in attendance, and it excited considerable applause.

The same bill will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH Lotta commenced an engagement last evening to a well-filled house, and delighted her admirers by personating six different parts in John Brougham's concoction entitled *The Little Detective*. Lotta is as vivacious as ever, and she has apparently lost none of her popularity. The performance last evening differed in nothing from others she has given in this city, and therefore does not call for particular comment.

The Little Detective will be repeated this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT a large audience was in attendance last evening to witness Mr. Davenport's great personation of "Sir Giles Overreach" in the play of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*. The play was remarkably well represented and Mr. Davenport's superb acting excited the utmost enthusiasm.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts will be performed again this evening.

AT CONCERT HALL the child violinist, Americus, Signora Roselli, M'lle Frieda de Gebele, Herr W. Lotti, Mr. Albert Laurence, and other artists will appear this evening in a grand concert.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a dramatic performance will be given this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous programme will be presented this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl may be seen this afternoon and evening.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—The sale of subscription tickets for the season of nine performances of German opera to commence on Friday evening next at the Academy of Music will be held to-day, only, at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street. The sale of single seats will commence to-morrow. The troupe includes Madame Lichtmay, Madame Frederici, Mad'lle Roemer, Mad'lle Haffner, Messrs. Habelmann, Carl Bernard, Himmer, Vierling, W. Formes, Franosch, Steinecke, Carl Formes, and others. The operas announced are *The Jewess, The Huguenots, William Tell, Tannhauser, Fra D'avolo, Stradella, The Magic Flute*, and *Trovatore*.

CITY ITEMS.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

THE APPROACH of warm weather, with the old difficulty of keeping provisions in a good condition, reminds us that we will need a good and reliable Ice Chest or Refrigerator. The fault of most of the different makes of refrigerators is that they sweat. When the atmosphere is made sufficiently cold to preserve meats, etc., sweet, there is no moisture, and whenever there is any appearance of moisture or sweat it is a sure indication that the temperature is too mild for the purpose. The Star Refrigerator manufactured by Messrs. Bozorth & Supple, we believe to be entirely free from this objection, and the makers give the best evidence of their confidence in it by guaranteeing it to preserve a perfectly dry atmosphere, or the money refunded to the purchaser.

MARRIED.

EVANS—KUTZ.—On Thursday evening, February 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1939 N. Seventh street, by the Rev. James E. Smith, Mr. WILLOUGHBY EVANS to Miss EMMA FRANCES KUTZ, all of this city.

PEERS—LEE.—WALTER S. PEERS, of New York, to THERESA H. LEE, of Philadelphia, by Rev. A. M. Grandner, February 14 1871.

DIED.

DAVIS.—On the 26th instant, ELIZABETH DAVIS, relict of the late Edward S. Davis, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 332 North Thirty-second street, West Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 1st, to leave at 11 o'clock, and proceed to the vault of the Asbury M. E. Church. Services at the church.

HINES.—On the 26th instant, BARTHOLOMEW, son of John and Ann Hines, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2307 Pennsylvania avenue, on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

LAFFERTY.—On the 26th instant, JAMES LAFFERTY, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Cayuga street, below Germantown road, lower end of Germantown, on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

MCCLUSKEY.—On the 26th instant, FRANCIS MCCLUSKEY, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1209 N. Second street, on Thursday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

TOBIAS.—On the morning of the 28th instant, at the residence of his father, in this city, J. SENNEFF TOBIAS, only son of Joseph F. Tobias. ***

TRICKER.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 26th instant, ROBERT TRICKER, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Minerva Lodge, No. 224, I. O. O. F.; Fredonia Encampment, No. 36, I. O. O. F., and Philadelphia Lodge, No. 22, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1237 South Seventeenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, March 1st, at 2 o'clock.

WAINWRIGHT—On the 27th instant, JOHN WAINWRIGHT, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his aunt, No. 627 Vine street, on Thursday, 2d instant, at 10 o'clock. **

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were passed yesterday by the State Central Committee:—

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1871.

Resolved, That the time for the meeting of the Republican State Convention be and the same is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, and that the delegates who may be elected thereto be and they are hereby requested to assemble at the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon on said day.

Resolved, That Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, be appointed chairman of the State Central Committee, in place of the Hon. John Covode, deceased.

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee heartily endorses the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill providing for the call of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, By the Republican State Central Committee, that we endorse the action of the Philadelphia members of the committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the city of Philadelphia by commissioners to be named by the Legislature.

2 25 MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

☞ COURSE OF LECTURES, to be delivered in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Arch, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, March 7, 1871, Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., of New York.
Subject—"Around the World—How to Go—What to See—What it Costs."
Tuesday, March 21, 1871, Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.
Subject—"Sunshine."
Tuesday, March 28, 1871, Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D.
Subject—"Italy, as I Saw it."
Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. 2 28 m6 7*

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 2.
Subject: "MODERN CHIVALRY."
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., March 13.
BILLINGS, 16. "FAT CONTRIBUTOR," 20. KILPATRICK, 23. CADY STANTON, 27. GRAND CONCERT, 30.
ADMISSION.....50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....25 CENTS Extra
Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.
Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 2 23 3t

☞ VESSEL OWNERS' AND CAPTAINS' ASSOCIATION, Office, No. 123 WALNUT St.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1871.

The third annual meeting of the members of this Association will be held at the office, No. 123 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Officers and a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

All persons interested in vessels are requested to be present.

JOHN W. EVERMAN, President.
CHARLES H. STEELMAN, Secretary. 1t

☞ DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1871.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. HORATIO FOX, the Consul of the United States at Trinidad de Cuba, of the total loss on the 29th of January, 1871, at Cayo Blanco, of the American schooner RALPH SOUDER, Captain J. S. Crosby, and owned by Samuel D. Adams and others, Philadelphia, Pa.

The owners can obtain further information by addressing this Department. 2 25 3t

☞ NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871.

The Tax Duplicates for the year 1871 will be opened on WEDNESDAY next, March 1.

ROBERT H. BEATTY.
2 24 4t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Special services every evening this week in the Lecture-room. Prayer-meeting at 7½; preaching at 8 o'clock. Sermon MONDAY EVENING by Rev. R. H. ALLEN, D. D., TUESDAY by Rev. G. F. WISWELL, D. D., WEDNESDAY by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., THURSDAY by Rev. EDWARD H. NEVIN, D. D., FRIDAY by Rev. H. C. MCCOOK. All are invited. 2 27 5t*

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1871.

At a meeting of the Managers of the RAILROAD CAR TRUST of Philadelphia, held on the 25th instant, a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, was declared, payable on and after the 1st of March, 1871, at the Office of the FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST and SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Trustees, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street.

C. L. BORIE, Secretary.
2 28 3t

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1871.

At a meeting of the managers of the LEHIGH EQUIPMENT TRUST, of Philadelphia, held on the 25th instant, a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of Taxes, was declared payable, on and after the 1st of March, 1871, at the office of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, Trustees, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street.

2 28 3t C. L. BORIE, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 122 South SECOND Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

The Semi-annual Dividend of TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per share upon the capital stock of this company will be paid at this Office on and after the 1st of March prox.

2 27 3t F. MITCHELL, Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA'S PRIDE—HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.—The Board of Managers of the Continental Hotel Company have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after March 1 1871, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 709 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

J. SERGEANT PRICE,
2 27 6t Treasurer.

☞ LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.

BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A NEW AND ELEGANT

BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,

East Side of Logan Square,

Three Doors above Sumner St.,

Replete with all modern conveniences,

WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY. 2 11 tf

ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES,

With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash good trade.

No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER THE CONTINENTAL. 12 15 tf

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PRORERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON MCCAY,
2 18† No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING No. 317 South FIFTH street, below Spruce. Good house and lot 20x180 feet to a wide back street. Apply to S. WAGNER, JR.,
2 28 6t No. 627 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED,

A STORE,

On Chesnut or Eighth Street.

ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,

"F. B. K."

2 6 EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Desirable Real Estate,

WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Payable in good and available trade, and partly in cash. Address

2 4 tf "Box 1734, Philadelphia Post Office."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871.

Proposals in writing and under seal will be received at the office of this Company, as Trustees of the LEHIGH EQUIPMENT TRUST, of Philadelphia, until FRIDAY, the 3d of March next, for the sale to the Trustees of $27,000 of the capital stock of the said LEHIGH EQUIPMENT TRUST, to be applied to the Sinking Fund under said Trust.

The proposals may be for a part or the whole of the above, and should be endorsed "Sinking Fund," and addressed to N. B. BROWNE,
2 28 3t President.

COPYING PRESSES.

Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
2 22 eod Opposite Girard Bank.

JEREMIAH ROBBINS. J. P. CLARK. S. BIDDLE. W. A. WIEDERSHEIM.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

Having made special arrangements with the

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

(The largest manufacturers of Sterling Silverware in the United States,) will keep constantly in stock a full assortment in

TEA SERVICES!

FANCY PIECES!

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All the New Designs of this Company, as soon as Produced, will be found in our Cases

Also, All the Desirable Patterns of the Celebrated Gorham Plated Wares.

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JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH I& CO.,

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Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

1 25† PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

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25 PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1y

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
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T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 WALNUT Street.
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H. H. WILTBANK, No. 305 WALNUT Street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 South THIRD Street.
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JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
JACOB E. RIDGEWAY, No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
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A LEGAL INVESTMENT

Having sold a large portion of the

Pennsylvania Railroad General Mortgage Bonds,

The undersigned offer the balance for a limited period at 95 and interest added in currency.

These bonds are the cheapest investment for Trustees, Executors, and Administrators.

For further particulars, inquire of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
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W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.
C. & H. BORIE. 1y 1 1m

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE LOAN,

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 3m9

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

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No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26† PHILADELPHIA.

530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. WALNUT 530 St., Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu† PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE.

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

COAL.

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, COR DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Porter & Coates we have received "Crown Jewels; or, the Dream of an Empire," by Emma L. Moffett. Published by Carleton. When we state that this is an historical romance, with Maximilian, the bogus Emperor of Mexico, for its hero, and that its author is not only a woman but a Southern woman, Columbus, Georgia, being her dwelling-place, we have given a tolerable hint with regard to what may be expected by those who propose to peruse it. The chief characteristic of the feminine novelists of the sunny South is gush, but the exuberant sentimentalism of Miss Evans, the authoress of "Valerie Aylmer," and other ladies who head the by no means extensive list of Southern novel writers, is tameness beside the "fine frenzy" of the writer of "Crown Jewels." The opening lines of this remarkable performance will give our readers an idea of its quality:—

"The sun is westering slowly towards its setting. The low, murky clouds that have hung as a pall over the earth, are gildec and brightened by the lengthening rays, and are sailing away—away—over the horizon, to be in it at the close of the day. 'The flashing and foaming waves have left the sea, and all her isles in calm at last,' and in the silent heart of the ocean are murmuring their night song, a soft serenade, to the 'Genii of the deep' dreaming in the coral caves. The golden beams glance tremblingly athwart each tree and tower, and anon on the breeze comes the soft cooing of the cushat, echoing farther and farther, and still more faintly, till at last the gentle notes float into nothingness in the deep of the forest. The grey-winged eagle is fleeing over the golden hill-tops to the mountain eyry, where the young birds wait, eager for the mother's coming; and low in the valleys, the wild flowers lift their pale, snowy faces upward, watching for the return kiss of the dew-drop that had fled with the morning brightness.

"Sunset in Brussels!"

The reader may well exclaim at the very beginning of the story, "More matter and less art," especially as four pages further on there is another "Sunset in Brussels," and on the next page to that an equally elaborate "Sunset at the field of Waterloo." On page 16 we are told how—

"The protean face of day has shown its last change; the slow-walking twilight has in her dusky robes passed through the city; and, as the misty shadow of her veil is lifted from the blue ether, the stars creep out in the high dome above, until the vaulted roof of heaven is thick inlaid with 'patines of bright gold,' and in their midst the full-orbed moon 'proclaims the silent reign of night'"—

all of which is so far satisfactory as it assured us of the fact that the sun actually has set in Brussels.

Chapter second describes the natal morn of the unfortunate Maximilian in this style:—

"The morning sun of July 6, 1832, that sent its beams over the towers and steeples of Vienna, bathing in golden light the green sward about the beautiful palace of Schonbrunn, tipping with its brightness the gigantic elms, through whose branches the summer breezes played lightly to and fro, heralding the natal day of Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Archduke of Austria, second son of Francis Charles (brother to the then reigning Emperor Ferdinand), and likewise grandson, but two degrees removed from the famous Maria Theresa, once Empress of Austria, whose renown fills so large a part of the history of the past century."

Having fairly introduced her hero and heroine on the scene, the writer traces their history, with descriptive digressions like those quoted above occurring at every few pages of the narrative, from their marriage to the sad tragedy of Queretaro. She evidently sympathized strongly with the attempt to establish an empire in Mexico, and her imagination fairly runs riot when she undertakes to describe the scenes of royal state amid which Maximilian and his wife are supposed to have moved. In this respect she fairly out-Disraelis Disraeli, for the efflorescence of "Lothair" cannot be put in comparison with the gushingness of "Crown Jewels," which, with the above hints with regard to its quality, we commend to the notice of those who admire the style of writing affected by its authoress.

—Porter & Coates also send us the last published volume of the uniform edition of Hans Christian Andersen's works now being issued by Hurd & Houghton. This is the complement of the "Wonder Stories told to Children," which has already been published, and it contains the balance of Mr. Andersen's short stories and sketches, such as "The Picture Book without Pictures," one of the most delightful series of short sketches ever written, "The Ice Maiden," "The Little Match Girl," "A Story from the Sand Hills," "Little Tuk," and a great number of others. Many of these stories and sketches are very slight, but they are all characterized by the graceful fancy, the genial humor, and the poetical spirit which give the least of Andersen's performances a positive value, and the volume before us is a perfect treasury of wholesome sweets for both old and young, for those who can enjoy Hans Christian Andersen's writings at all never lose their taste for them at any age.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Notes, Explanatory and Practical, on the Acts of the Apostles," by Rev. Albert Barnes. Published by Harper & Brothers. This work is so well known that it needs no special recommendation. It fills a place occupied by no other commentary, and for Sunday-schools and Bible classes, as well as for the edification of individual students of the Gospel, it fully deserves its great popularity.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have also received "The Conversion of St. Paul," by Rev. George Jarvis Geer, D. D. Published by Samuel R. Wells. This volume consists of three discourses, the object of which is to prove that the conversion of St. Paul was a conclusive evidence in itself of the truth of the Christian religion. The argument of Dr. Geer is logical, and the work is one which may be read with profit by believers as well as doubters.

—Henry Carey Baird, No. 406 Walnut street, sends us "A Complete Guide for Coach-Painters," translated from the French of M. Arlot by A. A. Fesquet. This work contains a great amount of valuable practical information with regard to all the details of the art of coach-painting. An appendix gives information respecting the materials and the practice of coach-painting and varnishing in the United States and Great Britain. Price $1·25.

Mr. Baird also sends us "An Inaugural Address" delivered before the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, October 5, 1870, by William P. Trowbridge, Professor of Dynamic Engineering, which contains many valuable ideas and suggestions. This address will be sent free by mail on application.

—"The Lover's Library" is the title of a collection of tales of sentiment and passion published by J. S. Redfield. The volume before us contains "The Devil's Pool," by George Sand; "The Story of Leonard and Margaret," from Southey's "Doctor;" "The Maid of Malines," by Bulwer; and "Patty's Revenge," by an anonymous writer. These stories are all excellent, and if the succeeding volumes of the series are up to the same standard, the "Lover's Library" will deserve an extensive popularity. Received from J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us a cheap edition of "Charles O'Malley," by Charles Lever. This is one of the most entertaining novels ever written, and its rich humor and lively, dashing style make it as much a favorite to-day as it was twenty years ago.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have also received "Mad Monkton" and other short stories by Wilkie Collins, and "The Black Tulip," a product of the novel-manufacturing establishment of Alexander Dumas.

—No. 13 of "A History of the State of Delaware," by Francis Vincent, which we have received from John Campbell, No. 740 Sansom street, brings the work down to the events of 1664.

—The Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, send us the February numbers of *Temple Bar* and *London Society*, and also the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

—From W. S. Turner we have received the March number of *Our Boys and Girls*, which contains a variety of interesting reading matter for young people.

—*The Little Corporal* for March contains several clever illustrations and a number of entertaining stories and sketches.

—*The Phrenological Journal*, which we have received from J. L. Capen, contains several biographies of distinguished men and a variety of articles on "bumpology" and kindred subjects.

—T. Ellwood Zell sends us No. 56 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which brings the work down to the title "Tymochte."

A NEW POEM BY CHATTERTON.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* thinks that he has discovered a poem by Chatterton which has not hitherto been included in his collected works. He writes as follows:—

In the *Universal Magazine* for November, 1769, I find a poem which has every claim to be by Chatterton, though not included in any edition of his works. The external and internal evidences all point that way. The external evidences are (1) the date of its appearance; (2) the mention of Bristol and the Severn; (3) the signature "C," used by him on other occasions, in preference to "T. C.," which were also the initials of Thomas Cary; and (4) the address to Miss L——, who may have been the same as the person of whom he afterwards wrote—"If Miss Love has no objection to having a crambo song on her name published, it shall be done." It is even possible that the poem here printed, beginning, be it observed, with the word *Love*, is the very "crambo song" referred to; for it was a common practice with Chatterton to alter a poem very slightly, and to produce it a second time. The internal evidences are supplied by comparison with other poems. For example, he writes to Miss Hoyland, in the same metre, as follows:—

O! haste to give my passion ease
And bid the perturbation *cease*
That harrows up my *soul!*
The joy such happiness to find
Would make the functions of my mind
In peace and love to *roll*.

Again, the "noxious vapors" and the snakes occur also in his "Burlesque Elegy on Lady Betty's Cat:"—

Ye noxious vapors, fall upon my head,
Ye writhing adders, round my feet entwine;
Ye toads, your venom in my foot-path spread;

whilst the spellings of *Severne* and *eccho* occur in the Rowley Poems.

I subjoin the poem itself, as originally printed. WALTER W. SKEAT.

THE COMPLAINT.

Addressed to Miss P—— L——, of Bristol.

Love, lawless tyrant of my breast,
When will my passions be at rest,
And in soft murmurs roll—
When will the dove-ey'd goddess, Peace,
Bid black despair and torment cease,
And wake to joy my soul?

Adieu! ye flow'r-bespangled hills;
Adieu! ye softly-purling rills,
That through the meadows play;
Adieu! the cool refreshing shade,
By hoary oaks and woodbines made,
Where oft with joy I lay.

No more beneath your boughs I hear,
With pleasure unallay'd by fear,
The distant Severne roar—
Adieu! the forest's mossy side
Deck'd out in Flora's richest pride:
Ye can delight no more.

Oft at the solitary hour
When Melancholy's silent pow'r
Is gliding through the shade;
With raging Madness by her side,
Whose hands, in blood and murder dy'd,
Display the reeking blade,

I catch the eccho of their feet,
And follow to their drear retreat
Of deadliest nightshade wove:
There, stretch'd upon the dewy ground,
Whilst noxious vapors rise around,
I sigh my tale of love.

Oft has the solemn bird of night,
When rising to his gloomy flight,
Unseen against me fled!
Whilst snakes in curling orbs uproll'd,
Bedrop'd with azure, flame, and gold,
Hurl'd poison at my head.

O say! thou best of womankind,
Thou miracle, in whom we find
Wit, charms, and sense unite,
Can plagues like these be always borne?
No; if I still must meet your scorn,
I'll seek the realms of night. C.

—Louisiana's debt is $28,000,000.

—The United States Mint coined last year $22,257,312 gold, and $1,757,253 silver.

—Maine's fishing fleet in 1870 consisted of 786 vessels, employing 5228 men.

—Hon. William B. Small, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of New Hampshire, is very ill.

—A druggist's clerk in Pittsburg made a serious mistake in putting up a prescription on Thursday, and his victim lies in a critical condition.

—The time for the holding of the International Convention of Young Men's Associations in Washington has been changed from June 10 to May 24.

—Edward Murphy, who was confined for four years in the State Prison of Michigan on a false charge of murder, has appealed to the Legislature for compensation.

—A few persons in Worcester, Mass., saw, about 2 30 o'clock on Monday morning, a beautiful meteor, which is described as of a light green color.

—A photographer in Waterbury, Conn., is selling pictures of the burning High School in that city, taken at midnight, while the flames were at their highest.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the City Solicitor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby directed to release from the lien of the two several judgments, to wit:—City of Philadelphia vs. Jamison Lott, Supervisor of the Twenty-third ward, et al.; judgment entered upon the official bond of Jamison Lott, District Court, Sept. Term, 1870, No. 726, D. S. B. docket, for five hundred dollars; and City of Philadelphia vs. Enoch Foster; judgment entered upon the official bond of Enoch Foster, Supervisor Twenty-third ward, District Court Sept. Term, 1870, No. 728, D. S. B. docket:—All that certain frame messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, marked on a certain plan or draft of lots made for William Kensey, No. 37, situate on the northwest side of Cherry street, in Frankford, Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia; beginning at the distance of two hundred and eighty-three feet southwardly from the southwest side of Foulkrod street, containing in front on said Cherry street twenty feet, and extending northwestwardly between parallel lines at right angles with said Cherry street in length or depth one hundred and ten feet; bounded southwestwardly by ground now or late of Ruth Sprowles, northwestwardly by the next described lot, northeastwardly by ground of Francis Hilt, and southeastwardly by Cherry street aforesaid. And also all that lot or piece of ground composed of two contiguous lots marked on said plans Nos. 67 and 68, situate on the southeastwardly side of Willow street, at the distance of two hundred and eighty-five feet southwestwardly from the southwest side of Foulkrod street, in Frankford aforesaid; containing in front on said Willow street forty feet, and extending southeastwardly between parallel lines at right angles with said Willow street in length or depth on the northeast line one hundred and fourteen feet and five-hundredths of a foot, and on the southwest line one hundred and fifteen feet and one-tenth of a foot; bounded northeastwardly by lot marked on said plan No. 66, southeastwardly by the rear ends of lots fronting on said Cherry street, southwestwardly by lot marked on said plan No. 69, and northwestwardly by Willow street aforesaid.

Provided, the City Solicitor shall first be satisfied that such release will not impair the security of the city upon such bond; and provided further, that the co-surety of said Jamison Lott and the sureties of Enoch Foster shall consent thereto; and provided further, that the said Enoch Foster shall pay to the City Solicitor, for the use of the city, the sum of ten dollars to defray the expense incurred in the publication of this resolution.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Clerks of Councils to pay Certain Deficiency Bills.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of seven hundred and nine dollars and ninety cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay certain deficiency bills, as follows:—

Item 1. To pay *Evening Telegraph* for advertising ordinances and resolutions for 1870, two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and forty-five cents.

Item 2. To pay *Evening Bulletin* balance of bill for advertising ordinances and resolutions for 1870, two hundred and eighty dollars and forty-five cents.

Item 3. To pay A. Reimer balance of bill for carriage hire for 1870, one hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

Item 4. To pay William Thompson for carriage hire for 1870, twelve dollars. And warrants shall be drawn by the Clerks of Councils.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay for Certain Maps and Diagrams.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay for the making of examinations and measurements and the preparation of the necessary maps and diagrams to be used in the suits of the Schuylkill Navigation Company and others against the city.

Provided, That this sum shall be in full of all demands against the city for the purposes mentioned in this ordinance.

And the warrants shall be drawn by the City Solicitor.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Enter Satisfaction on the Official Bond of James Work, Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby instructed to enter satisfaction of record upon the official bond of James Work, Commissioner of Highways. Provided, That the City Controller shall certify that his accounts are settled, and that there is no default.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Repeal Section 2 of the Supplement to the Ordinance to Create and Organize a Paid Fire Department.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That Section 2 of a Supplement approved the nineteenth day of January, 1871, the same being a supplement to the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to create and organize a Paid Fire Department for the City of Philadelphia, and to make an appropriation therefor," approved the twenty-ninth day of December, 1870, be and the same is hereby repealed.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay Certain Arrears of Ground-rent.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay judgment, interest, costs, and other expenses in suit for arrears of ground-rent on lot of ground upon which the Girls' Normal School is erected. And the warrants shall be drawn by the City Solicitor.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Enter Satisfaction on the Official Bond of John F. Ballier, late City Commissioner.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby directed to enter satisfaction on the official bond of John F. Ballier, late City Commissioner. Provided, The City Controller shall certify that his accounts are settled and there is no default.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

All keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart are hereby notified that if they refuse or neglect to make application for license, and procure the same, within the time prescribed by law, and who continue to sell, will be promptly proceeded against, as required by the provisions of the act of Assembly.

FURMAN SHEPPARD,
District Attorney.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

The act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
JAMES BAIN,
2 27 28 M 1 9 10 11 20 21 22 City Commissioners.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.:

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Philadelphia, of the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt, upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 32 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, in said district, on the SEVENTH day of March A. D. 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES PARSONS, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district.

E. M. GREGORY,
2 14 eod t3 7 U. S. Marshal for said District.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1871.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance of Councils, approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewer on North College avenue will be paid MARCH 6, 1871. All persons having claims for labor done or materials furnished for said sewer are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M. of MARCH 6, 1871.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
2 8 wmf5 Chief Com'r of Highways.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM J. BINNEY, acting executor of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE,
2 16thstu5t Auditor.

GLOVES.

$1 FOR THE "JOSEPH" KID GLOVE,

BEST $1 GLOVE IN THE WORLD.

At $1, "Joseph" Opera and Party Shades.
At $1, "Joseph" new Spring Shades.
At $1, "Joseph" best $1 Glove imported.
At $1·25, the celebrated "La Belle" Glove.
At $1·25, the most beautiful Shades for evening.
At $1·25, "La Belle," White, Opera and Party Shades.
At 75 cents, a job lot White Kid Gloves.
At 50 cents, the balance of our Soiled Gloves.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Plush Lined Gloves.
At 13 cents, Children's warm Gloves, 2 pairs, 25c.
At $1, Children's Party Shades Kid Gloves.
At $1, Children's White Kid Gloves.
At $1·50, Gents' White and Party Shades Kid Gloves.
At $1·50, Gents' Kid Gloves, all colors.
At 25 cents, Gents' English Half Hose, regular made.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Full Regular Made Hose.
At 50 cents, Gents' Scarfs, worth $1; half price.
At 62 cents, Gents Scarfs, worth $1·25; half price.
At Old Prices, Shirt Fronts, of our own make.
At less than wholesale prices, White Piques.
2000 yards Hamburg Edging and Inserting, much below regular prices, at

BARTHOLOMEW',S

2 22 wstf No. 23 North EIGHTH Street,

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, Wm. C. Houston, H. Frank Robinson, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, Thomas P. Stotesbury, John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwf1m REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870 .... $128,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary. 2 14

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson, Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) .... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 .... $600·388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70	$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050
	$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870	$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, SAMUEL W. JONES, JOHN A. BROWN, CHARLES TAYLOR, AMBROSE WHITE, WILLIAM WELSH, JOHN MASON, GEORGE L. HARRISON, FRANCIS R. COPE, EDW. H. TROTTER, EDW. S. CLARKE, T. CHARLTON HENRY, ALFRED D. JESSUP, LOUIS C. MADEIRA, CHAS. W. CUSHMAN, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, WILLIAM BROCKIE. [1 23]

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. [2 7td31]

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

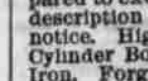
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.


PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 18 1 PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc. No. 225 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $9 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 3, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, February 22.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, March 4, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, March 4.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, March 10, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 18.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1½ No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.

The first-class Steamship FALL RIVER, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, March 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers of this Line will commence loading on or about March 10, leaving daily as usual, from first wharf above MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS

For all the above lines.
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained. 2 28

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4¼ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. (1 6†

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CORLLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 ⅋

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 7 at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
45 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
1 5†

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P.M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·49 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 5·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·55 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·45 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·25 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way	P. M.		P. M.
Train	12·30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
	P. M.	Phila. & Pottsv'e W.	
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·00 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. M.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·25, and 6·25 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY.—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bathlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6 55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

MERCHANTS' FUND.

This institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylania in 1854, its benign object being to furnish relief to indigent Merchants of the City of Philadelphia, especially such as are aged and infirm. The claims upon the Fund are so numerous that the appropriations for the relief of its beneficiaries are already in excess of the regular income, and it is with the hope of enlisting more general sympathy and aid in sustaining this excellent charity that the Managers make this appeal to our citizens. Contributions received by either of the undersigned. Life Membership, $50. Annual Membership, $5.

MANAGERS.

Thomas Robins,	John Mason,
William C. Ludwig,	William Cumming,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Wm. H. Bacon,
James C. Hand,	Edward L. Clarke,
Edmund A. Souder,	John Welsh,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Thomas C. Hand,
Benjaman Orne,	J. V. Williamson,
James B. McFarland,	A. J. Derbyshire,
Edward C. Knight,	John D. Taylor,
Richard Wood,	John H. Atwood.

WILLIAM H. BACON, Treasurer,
2 23 † No. 317 WALNUT Street.

MERCHANTS' FUND.

A Merchant of this city, who has already given liberally of his means to this Association, has offered to contribute an additional sum of ten thousand dollars, provided the permanent fund reaches two hundred thousand dollars during the year 1871. Will not the benevolent, especially of our mercantile community, respond liberally and promptly to this proposition? The managers feel the importance of securing a large addition to the permanent fund, that they may be able to reply to the increasing demands upon the association. Relief is furnished to beneficiaries by an Executive Committee of five Managers, who exercise discretion in the proper disposition of the

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THAT RAILING.

It is Lying Loose Around—Somebody Derelict in Duty.

Some three weeks ago, as is well known, the railings enclosing Penn Squares were taken down and piled along the sidewalks. They have remained in that position ever since, exposed to the depredations of thieves, who, by-the-by, have not neglected so fine an opportunity. If another three weeks elapses before the railings are removed, and it is not unlikely, the city will either neglect to enclose the squares for which the old railings were designed, or have an opportunity to buy new ones for these enclosures.

The dimensions of the railings on Penn Squares were 4400 feet, 2557 of which were to be placed around the Parade Ground, and the balance to go to the adornment of Fairhill Square and other places.

In order to show whether the Commissioner of Markets and City Property has complied with his duty or not, we present the following ordinance of Councils on the subject:—

"Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That whenever the iron railing enclosing Penn Squares shall be removed by authority of the Board of Commissioners for the Erection of Public Buildings, the Commissioner of Markets and City Property is authorized and directed to have the same removed to a suitable place of safety, for the enclosure of the Fairhill Square, in the Nineteenth ward, and the Parade Ground in the Twenty-sixth ward, and two hundred feet of iron railing for school-house southeast corner of Eighth and Thompson streets, Twentieth section east, and three hundred and fifty feet of iron railing, gates and posts, for school lot southeast corner of Seventh and Dickerson streets, First ward, and four hundred and fifty feet of iron railing and a pair of gates and posts for school-house, Montgomery avenue, above Richmond street, Eighteenth ward, and for the carrying into effect this ordinance the sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets and City Property."

PUT AWAY.

Offenders Against Law and Order Who Will Not be Troublesome for Some Time.

In order that the operations of the Police Department, so far as its energy in the fulfilment of its important duties is concerned; and that at one glance a person may discover when a criminal was arrested and what disposition was made of his case in the courts, the Mayor has had prepared a formidable volume, in which Special Officer Snell, who is skilful in the caligraphic art, makes all the proper records regarding the disposition of offenders. From it we learn that the important criminals sentenced by the Court during the month ending to-day were as follows:—

John Biern, alias Burns, for the larceny of money. Sentenced February 8, two years County Prison.

John D. Beston, for the theft of cigars. Sentenced February 8, two years Eastern Penitentiary.

*H. Miller, alias "Shoey" Miller, breach of the peace. Sentenced February 11, $3000 bail for good behavior in the future.

Anthony Winters, George Hinckle, Edward Leddy, Kate Allen, *Kate Williams, Mary Miller, breach of the peace. Sentenced February 11, $3000 bail for good behavior in future.

J. H. Heston, for larceny of cloth. Sentenced Feb. 15, three years Eastern Penititentiary.

David Jones, alias "Sheepy," for stealing of clothing. Sentenced Feb. 16, two years Eastern Penitentiary.

Kate Williams, for the theft of cloth. Sentenced Feb. 14, two years County Prison.

"Shoey" Miller, for the larceny of tobacco. Sentenced to two years and six months Eastern Penitentiary.

George Devlin, alias "Broken-nose George," a pickpocket. Sentenced February 8, three years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

J. W. Carter, larceny of clothing. Sentenced February 14, two years and eight months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

John Thompson, theft of shoes. Sentenced February 13, eight months in the County Prison.

*The persons marked with an asterisk were brought up upon two indictments.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The Closing Exercises at the Harrison School—Agreeable and Interesting Exercises.

The closing exercises of the Harrison Night School took place last evening in the school building, in Master street, above Second. The rooms were crowded, and the large central apartment was hung with the national colors. The red, white, and blue was also beautifully displayed in the rear and above the principal's desk. The Warren Brass Band was in attendance, and throughout the exercises were of the most interesting and agreeable description.

The school has been under the admirable management of Frederick Christine, Esq., the principal of the day school. Mr. Christine read his report, showing valuable and encouraging results; Mayor Fox made a genial and happy speech; Rev. J. Walker Jackson did likewise, and Judge Peirce closed with an instructive address. Master William S. Neill read a series of complimentary resolutions, and all the teachers, Mr. Christine included, were the recipients of beautiful presents. Miss McDonald was presented with a massive silver waiter and goblets, Miss Louisa Cox received a splendid pair of gold bracelets, and Mrs. Mary Birch was presented with a handsome gold brooch. Miss Mary Garvin also was the recipient of a silver fruit basket, together with a silver butter dish. We should not omit the gift to Mr. Christine, that gentleman having been presented with a heavy gold chain. Mr. W. J. Smyth was also present, and sang a number of humorous songs, much to the delight of the audience.

THE RUM SHOPS OF PHILADELPHIA.—In the annexed table is presented the number of drinking saloons in each ward of the city:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	129	Sixteenth	129
Second	146	Seventeenth	131
Third	95	Eighteenth	149
Fourth	213	Nineteenth	276
Fifth	279	Twentieth	247
Sixth	253	Twenty-first	87
Seventh	145	Twenty-second	95
Eighth	137	Twenty-third	76
Ninth	168	Twenty-fourth	118
Tenth	101	Twenty-fifth	112
Eleventh	203	Twenty-sixth	203
Twelfth	135	Twenty-seventh	83
Thirteenth	94	Twenty-eighth	70
Fourteenth	68		
Fifteenth	217	Total	4159

PAWN SHOP ROBBED.—A pane of glass in Kendrick's pawn shop, at Third and South streets, was knocked out by a burglar at one o'clock this morning, and eleven pistols, eleven pairs of shears, three razors, and a number of opera glasses and pocket knives were stolen. Officer Woods, who had been stationed in the vicinity by Lieutenant Errickson, who had anticipated the robbery, heard the crash of the glass, and on running up gave chase to the thief. The robber ran to Shippen street, and up Shippen through the market houses, where he dropped the booty mentioned above. The officer fired a couple of shots at the fugitive, but without effect.

THE COMMERCE OF OUR PORT.—The arrivals of vessels in the port of Philadelphia during the month of February, 1871, were as follows:—

Coastwise.		Foreign.	
Schooners	198	Ships	2
Sloops	58	Barks	18
Steamboats	136	Brigs	23
Barges	4	Schooners	18
Boats	1	Steamers	1
	397		62

THE DELAWARE HARBOR POLICE.—Failure has been made to provide the Delaware Harbor police with the supplies necessary to commence the summer campaign, such as paint and material for the boats, etc. The attention of the proper parties is necessary, as the department is one of the most important of our police regulations.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The convention to revise the rules for the government of the Republican party in this city will assemble at half-past three o'clock this afternoon in the County Court House, Sixth and Chesnut streets.

FREE LECTURE.—Rev. B. L. Agnew will lecture this evening, in the South Street Presbyterian Church (above Eleventh), on the subject of "Good Luck."

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

The Permits Issued by the Building Inspectors for the Month of February—List of Dwellings, Alterations, and Additions, Etc.

Appended is a list of the properties for which permits were issued by the Building Inspectors during the month of February:—

Alterations—No. 905 S. Thirteenth street; No. 413 South Fifth street; Nos. 1915, 1917, and 1919 South street; Tenth street, above Ellsworth; Alter street, east of Twentieth; No. 429 Prune street; No. 126 Vine street; Nos. 107 and 109 N. Eighth street; Twelfth and Buttonwood; northeast corner Fifth and Arch; Forty-third and Lancaster avenue; No. 618 Master street; No. 1721 N. Second street; No. 1106 Girard avenue; No. 1411 N. Tenth; corner Mervine and Oxford; Norris and Frankford road.

Shop—No. 1222 Race street, 20 by 40; Germantown avenue, near Nicetown lane, 32 by 42; No. 135 Bringhurst street, 19 by 20; Thirteenth, below Columbia avenue, 16 by 45; No. 1218 Palethorp street, 16 by 28.

Slaughter House—Corner of Alder and Jefferson streets, 25 by 29.

Sheds—One 22 by 30 at the rear on Filbert, between Eighth and Ninth streets; No. 2348 N. Second street, 15 by 50.

Bath Houses—One 14 by 10 at No. 1313 Race street; two 10 by 12 at No. 2205 and 2207 Vine street; No. 124 Queen street, 7 by 8.

Additions—No. 1102 Federal street, 16 by 18; No. 937 Federal street, 16 by 18; No. 1710 South street, 16 by 16; No. 1028 Chesnut street, 16 by 7; No. 1008 Federal street, 12 by 12; one door above Chesnut on Fourth street; No. 1818 Wood street; No. 117 North Ninth; No. 744 Coates street, 12 by 33; No. 871 North Sixth street, 16½ by 30; No. 527 Chesnut street, 23 by 8; St. John street, above Germantown road, 10 by 63; Girard avenue and Ridge Avenue, 8 by 12; No. 1415 Mervine street, 12 by 21; No. 1426 Stiles street, 14 by 35; No. 1144 North Second street, 17 by 20; No. 1305 North Second street, 12 by 14; No. 2237 Amber street, 10 by 12.

Stables—Rear of No. 1610 Chancellor street, 15 by 25; Alter street, east of Twentieth, 32 by 16; Berks street, east of Eleventh, 15 by 20; corner of Twentieth and Nichols streets, 7 by 12.

Office—No. 117 N. Ninth street, 10 by 10; Twenty-fourth and Washington, 16 by 16; Twenty-third, below Spruce, 10 by 24.

School—Aramingo street, west of Cedar, 42 by 82.

Stores—No. 506 Commerce street, 18 by 65; Nos. 723 and 725 Market street, 33 by 130; Seventh street, below Arch, 14 by 20.

Dwellings—One Catharine street, above Tenth, 16 by 30; one northeast corner Twentieth and Ellsworth, 18 by 36; four dwellings, 16 by 30, on Hill street, east of Fifteenth; one Eleventh street, above Bainbridge, 16 by 28; three dwellings, 15 by 30, on Twenty-first street, between Fitzwater and Evergreen, and four dwellings, 12 by 27, to the rear of the above; Kater street, east of Broad, 16 by 36; two, 16 by 32, on Penn street, near Washington; one on Birch street, below Fitzwater, 16 by 30; four on Fitzwater, west of Twenty-first, 16 by 28; one corner Plank road and Somerset street, 18 by 18; one on Chelten avenue, above Armat street, 15 by 16, two on Davis street, east of Germantown avenue, 14 by 28; two on Adams street, near Memphis, 16 by 28; one corner of Belgrade and Palmer, 19 by 42; two on Cedar, above Dauphin; one No. 4708 Paul street, 16 by 44; three on Palethorp street, below Huntingdon, 12 by 30; one corner of Bridge and Thirty-ninth streets, 32 by 32; three at Twenty-fourth and Linn streets, 15 by 15; one on Boudinot street, above Powelton, 15 by 43; and one, 16 by 31, at No. 3602 Sansom street.

A GANG OF YOUNG RUFFIANS—VIOLENT DEALINGS WITH A TAVERN-KEEPER.—A gang of young rowdies, whose ages range from eighteen to twenty years, went into a drinking saloon kept by a Mr. Maguire at Forty-second and Chesnut streets, last night, and after drinking a considerable quantity of rum and smoking as many cigars as they desired, were about to leave without paying for the articles consumed. The proprietor mildly protested at the irregularity of the proceeding, when the crowd quickly told him to keep quiet or they would silence him in a very summary manner. Maguire held his peace for a while, but in the meantime sent around to the station-house. Lieutenant Leech started with a squad of men, but by the time he arrived at the saloon the roughs had departed. The Lieutenant, however, kept watch on the place, anticipating a return of the ruffians, and in this conjecture he was correct, for the young men returned in about a half-hour's time, and, on being refused admittance, smashed in the door of the tavern, hurled a paving-stone through the window, and committed other acts of an equally violent character. The officers sallied out upon them and succeeded in taking three of the number into custody. They were arraigned before Alderman Clark, and each held in $800 bail to answer. Their names are Stephen Morad, James Smiley, and Richard Finn. During the scuffle one of the officers was struck on the head with a black-jack, but by whom he could not tell.

SALE OF UNBOXED AND UNSTAMPED CIGARS.—United States Commissioner Craig Biddle had arraigned before him this morning two Cubans named John Sanchez and Antonio Gomez, who were arrested at Easton, Pa., on the charge of selling cigars not boxed and stamped according to law.

The Deputy Assessor at Easton testified to his having followed the accused to a drug store in that place and saw them offer for sale to the proprietor of the store a number of cigars. The assessor made seizure of a carpet-bag which one of the accused had in his hand and found therein about 450 cigars in bundles.

The defendants were each committed in default of $1000 bail.

A HIT FROM THE SHOULDER.—George Green was drunk and pugnacious last night at the corner of Third and Brown streets. Thinking to stop his antics by four or five hours of repose in the station-house, Officer Maguire attempted to arrest Green, but was met by that individual by a hit from the shoulder, which landed the policeman in the gutter. Nothing daunted, the officer arrested Green, and succeeded in taking him before Alderman Cahill, who bound him over in $600 bail to answer.

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED BY A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mary Whitney, the middle-aged woman who was knocked down and run over by a train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad at Berks street, last evening, died this morning in the Episcopal Hospital. The unfortunate woman was terribly lacerated about the limbs, both her feet having been cut off.

FIRE IN A BULK WINDOW.—Last evening a gas jet set fire to the goods in the bulk window of a store at Apple and Diamond streets, and the result of the fire was the loss of $290 worth of property.

TRIFLING FIRE.—A fire in the dwelling No. 1502 North Seventh street destroyed about $50 worth of furniture this morning between seven and eight o'clock.

IT WILL BE SEEN by reference to our advertising columns that a matron is wanted in the colored department of the House of Refuge.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
SECOND BOARD.

$2700 City 6s, New	101¾	400 sh O C & A R	48¾
$1000 Pa 1 m 6s	100¾	500 do....b60	48¾
$10000 Leh 6s, '84	85¾	40 sh N Cent R	41
$9000 O C & A 7s	83	22 sh Mech Bk	32
114 sh Penna R	61½		

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DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
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THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Appropriation Bills.

Army and Navy Orders.

Penna. and New Jersey Legislatures

The Staten Island Question.

Later from Europe.

Paris and the Prussians

FROM EUROPE.

Paris and the Prussians.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A despatch from Paris to-day states that the disaffection manifested on the announcement of rhe proposed entry of the Prussian troops into Paris has not extended very considerably among the people.

The Demonstrations Made on Sunday

by the troops and National Guard were confined to a few soldiers.

The Decision of the National Assembly

is anxiously looked for, and great fears are expressed that the counsels of the Left may prevail and the terms of peace meet with a rejection that will complicate peace prospects.

Louis Blanc and Gambetta

are opposed to the acceptance of these terms. A number of Bonapartist agents are in Paris, and will favor the rejection.

The Prussians are evidently

Preparing for a Contingency

of this kind. Bismarck is known to be opposed to the entry of the troops. If a collision should occur between the people and Prussians it will be made an excuse for putting the city under martial law.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 28—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 91¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—1·30 P. M.—California wheat, 11s. 11d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 40,000 quarters, including 20,000 of American. Corn, 35s. 6d. for new. Oats, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4d.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Staten Island Annexation Question.

TRENTON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Sauxay has offered in the House a joint resolution relative to the annexation of Staten Island to the State of New Jersey, and stating that Staten Island was largely in favor of such annexation.

The Jersey City Charter bill has passed to a third reading in the House, being amended in minor parts.

The Senate has been occupied all the morning in a spirited debate on one of the anti-Erie bills, and adjourned pending the discussion.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suspicious Affair.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A young man, named John Clark, who states that he is a musical instrument maker from Williamsport, Pa., was found on W. Goodall's premises at night under suspicious circumstances. On Goodall's threatening to arrest him, Clark snapped a loaded revolver at him. He was convicted at the General Sessions to-day and sent to prison for four years.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry Glass is detached from command of the Nyack, and ordered to duty in the Asiatic fleet. Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Craven detached from the Nyack, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenants H. R. Baker and M. B. Field, Ensign E. P. Wood, Passed Assistant Surgeon S. F. Shaw, Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greely, and First Assistant Engineer A. S. Greene are detached from the Nyack, and ordered to return to their homes.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28.—Petitions, etc.—Mr. Connell, one from citizens of the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, against the use of steam on the avenues of that ward. Also, one in favor of having public bequests relieved of collateral tax. Mr. Randall, one against the incorporation of the Franklin Coal Company. A large number of petitions were presented in favor of a local option law, general, in favor of relieving public bequests from collateral inheritance tax, and some in favor of the bill for the protection of miners.

Mr. White presented a correct return of taxables of Cambria county. This return makes the number 8657 instead of 762, before reported.

Bills in place:—

Mr. Randall, one authorizing Charles M. Taylor, Justice of the Peace, of Minersville, to retain his docket and give transcripts therefrom.

Also, one making the par value of the stock of the Pottsville Iron, Steel, and Coal Company twenty-five dollars.

Also, one allowing the authorities of Tremont borough to borrow money.

Also, one allowing the authorities of Mahanoy City to borrow money; which passed.

Also, one authorizing Bishop Wood to sell certain real estate in Pottsville.

Mr. Warfel, one incorporating the Bedford Coal, Iron, and Slate Company.

Also, one supplementary to an act relative to vagrants and others in Lancaster City.

Also one relating to the Coroner of Lancaster county, extending his duties.

Mr. Rutan, one to facilitate the collection of taxes and other claims due the State. The bill provides that whenever persons, firms, or corporations fail to pay their taxes under the laws of this State, the Attorney-General shall promptly investigate the matter, and is authorized to employ persons to assist him in the matter, who shall have all the authority conferred on District Attorneys by the seventh section of the act of April 9, 1856, who shall receive ten per cent. on the collection for their compensation.

Mr. Connell one to vacate that part of Township line road in the Twenty-eighth ward, Philadelphia, between Germantown avenue and Lehigh avenue.

Mr. Hezszey, one to incorporate the Women's Christian Association of Philadelphia, with Mrs. J. S. Kennard, Mrs. Charles Scott, Mrs. J. C. Hunter, Mrs. E. N. Brown, Mrs. S. E. Beck, and Mrs. C. M. Shipley as incorporators.

Mr. Delamater, one incorporating the Pea and Dust Coal Company.

Mr. Nagle, one reducing the capital of the Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company to $500,000, and allowing the company to commence operations when $100,000 is subscribed for.

Also, one relating to the public buildings in Philadelphia.

This bill provides that the commissioners shall not erect the buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, but shall provide for their construction for the accommodation of the municipal officers, except the City Treasurer and Controller, on one, or, if they shall deem it necessary, on two of the four Penn Squares, and shall advertise for proposals to erect such building or buildings by one entire contract for each building, the contractor or contractors to give such security as the commissioners shall require. The Councils shall provide by loan or taxation $1,500,000 to pay for the building or buildings, and the same shall be drawn by warrants by the commissioners upon the Treasurer, and countersigned by the Controller and Mayor. Councils shall approve the contracts before they take effect and are binding upon the city. The commissioners shall erect on the site, on Chesnut, Fifth, and Sixth streets, of the buildings now occupied by the courts, buildings for the courts and fire-proof offices for the officers connected therewith, for the cost of which Councils shall appropriate $500,000.

House.

Mr. Chalfant, of Montour county, presented a petition signed by two thousand citizens of his county, in favor of a law regulating tolls on anthracite and bituminous coal, and made a long and earnest speech in favor of the measure. He spoke of the prostration of the iron and coal interests, and of the thousands of workmen who were likely to be subjected to famine, as well as the suffering that would follow among the poor in the great cities. These things would all be caused by the extortions of the coal carrying companies. It was certainly within the power of the Legislature to compel the great corporations to treat the people fairly. If, however, this power had been lost, it only showed how reckless had been the legislation of the past and that the law-making power had followed the example of the German student who had created a monster to rend its maker. He concluded by introducing a second petition from 624 citizens of Schuylkill county, of the same import as the first.

Mr. Steele, of Schuylkill, presented the petition of four thousand citizens of his county of the same import.

Mr. Williams, of Luzerne, presented the petition of 6657 citizens of the Luzerne district of the same import. He said that when the people of the seaboard are suffering for coal and the people of the mountains were suffering for bread, it was a warning which every man should heed.

Mr. Ellis, of Schuylkill, said it was alleged that the railroad companies had increased their rates for the purpose of making them prohibitory. If this was so the object was a malicious one, and not warranted by the law.

He proposed to direct the Attorney-General to issue a *quo warranto* to ascertain whether the companies had exceeded their rights.

The subject was then dropped for the present.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, offered petitions, numerously signed, in favor of the passage of a local option liquor law.

The joint convention on public printing met, and on motion of Senator White and Mr. Miller, adjourned to meet again three weeks from Wednesday next.

Ship News.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27.—Arrived on Monday, steamship General Barnes, from New York; barks Empress, Pernambuco; Columbia at Tybee for Charleston; Entire, Glenallyn, Rio Janeiro; schr. Coquette, Baracoa.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—Cotton dull and weak; middling upland, 14½c.; low middling, 14¼c., nominally. Flour quiet but firm; Howard Street superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9; City Mills superfine, $5·75@7·75; do. extra, $6·75@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·37½@8·50. Wheat firm and in good demand; choice white, $2@2·10; fair to prime, $1·60@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·90@2·10; fair to good, $1·55@1·75; common, $1·40@1·50; and Ohio Indiana, $1·60@1·70; Pennsylvania, $1·58@1·60. Corn—white Southern weak at 83@84c.; yellow Southern steady at 79@80c. Oats higher at 57@60c. Rye firm at 95c.@$1·05. Provisions unchanged. Whisky nominally 91@92c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales 1000 bales uplands at 15½c.; Orleans at 15¾c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 9000 bbls. Wheat dull and nominal; new spring $1·58 in store; winter red and amber Western. $1·61@1·64. Corn dull; sales 32,000 bushels new mixed Western at 84½@85c. Oats quiet; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio at 66@70c. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 92½c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111⅞; do. 1865, do. 111⅞; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110⅞; do. 1868, 111½; 10-40s, 111¼; Virginia 6s, new, 61½; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 74½; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 96¼; Erie, 22½; Reading, 99¾; Adams Express, 70¼; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 96⅞; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108; Chicago and Rock Island, 109¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95¼; Western Union Telegraph, 51¼.

The Funeral of Robertson, the Dramatist.

The remains of the late Mr. T. W. Robertson were consigned to the grave on the afternoon of February 9, at Abney Park Cemetery, near London. The funeral cortege, consisting of the hearse and four mourning coaches, followed by twelve private carriages, left the residence of the deceased, Eaton Road, Haverstock Hill, at 12, and arrived at Abney Park shortly after 1 o'clock. The mourners in the first coach were Mr. E. Robertson and Master Robertson (brother and son of the deceased), Mr. Kendall, and Mr. W. Feist. In the other carriages were Messrs. Tom Hood, T. Archer, A. Halliday, D. Boucicault, Bancroft, etc. Among the private carriages were those of Dr. Bird, Captain Jackson, Mr. Sothern, and other friends of the deceased. The coffin bore the following inscription:—"Thomas W. Robertson, born January 9, 1829, died February 3d, 1871." The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Ebben, and at its conclusion the mourners and numerous followers took a sad look at the coffin, on which was placed a wreath of immortelles. Tears were freely shed by many of those present, and the ceremony throughout was deeply affecting. Among those who attended to pay a last mark of respect to the memory of the deceased were many ladies and gentlemen connected with the literary and histrionic world.—*London Orchestra.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bond Case.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The United States vs. John Young, Christopher Binder and Daniel Maguire. An action on a distiller's bond in $5000, in which Young is principal, and Binder and Maguire sureties. It is alleged that, by making false returns of the products of his business, Young rendered himself and his sureties liable in the sum of $1147, which is the amount sued for. On trial.

Civil Suits.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Louisa Hein vs. Amanda C. Craig. An action to recover for board and necessaries furnished to defendant's child. Verdict for plaintiff, $122·66.

Frederick Wideman vs. John Entwistle. An action of trover to recover for butcher's implements alleged to have been wrongfully taken from plaintiff's possession. Jury out.

William L. Manson, administrator, vs. Bessie M. Stotser, executrix; same vs Joseph N. Kline. Feigned issues to try the ownership of personal goods levied upon by the Sheriff. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Lynd.

George K. Johnson, Jr., vs. Micke, Bodder & Co. An action to recover salary as book-keeper, the plaintiff alleging that defendants contracted with him to keep their books for one year at a stated salary, and that by reason of sickness he was unable to serve more than two months of the time, for which two months he now seeks to recover. Jury out.

Hugh Hunter vs. James K. Linwell. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. Plaintiff sets forth that he went to defendant's store to collect a bill and was ordered to leave; upon his refusing to do so the defendant caused his arrest, and before an Alderman charged him with a misdemeanor in entering the store with intent to take away goods; the Alderman at once discharged him, and then this action was brought. On trial.

The Myers Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

This morning the Court resumed the trial of Adolph Fisher, charged with manslaughter in negligently driving over Mrs. Frances Myers, an aged lady, and causing her death. As we stated yesterday, the foundation of this indictment is the allegation of criminal negligence on the part of the accused. The defense deny this imputation, and offer to prove that the occurrence was an unavoidable accident, occasioned by the carelessness of the deceased. They maintain that he was perfectly sober, and his horses were walking; when he was crossing the street the old lady also was crossing, and stopped for an instant; then started on, slipped, and fell under the horses' feet, and it was impossible to stop the wagon until the wheels were on her. The trial has not been concluded.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.
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WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS VIA HAVANA
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 3, AT 8 A. M.

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WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
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FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Proceedings of Congress.

The League Island Appropriation.

A Victory for Philadelphia.

Magnanimous Mr. Sumner.

He Lets Up on the President.

Passage of the Sundry Civil Bill.

Important Revenue Decision.

Monthly Treasury Statement

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

Senator Sumner

now disavows any intention to make a speech attacking the administration. A large number of his personal friends have called upon him within the last week for the purpose of persuading him not to attack the administration, and it is believed he has yielded to their suggestion. If he speaks at all it will be in a general way about the management of the fleet in the West Indies, but he positively asserts that he will not attack the President personally.

The House has just passed

The Sundry Civil Bill,

with all that part of it left out which made appropriations for new buildings and for new public works not already commenced.

Another Victory for Philadelphia.

The only exception made was League Island. This was submitted to a special vote, and it was agreed, by a large majority, to keep in the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for this work.

The McGarrahan Claim.

It is conceded now that the case of McGarrahan cannot be considered by the Senate at this session. An attempt made in the Senate to-day to take it up was for a test vote.

An effort will be made in the House to-day to get a conference committee on

The Southern Pacific Railroad Bill.

Objection was made in the House this morning on account of the Appropriation bills.

Monthly Treasury Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The following is the monthly statement of United States currency outstanding for the month of February:—U. S. notes, old issue, $100,186; U. S. notes, new issue, $209,313,287; U. S. notes, issue of '69, $146,688,713. Total, $356,000,000. One year five per cent. notes, $137,877; two years 5 per cent. notes, $47,652·50. Two year 5 per cent. coupon notes, $34,002·50. Total, $219,532. Compound interest notes, $1,998,000; fractional currency, first issue, $4,445,147·12; fractional currency, second issue, $3,246,139·62; fractional currency, third issue, $6,779,955·14; fractional currency, fourth issue, $26,102,506·31. Total, $40,573,748·18. Total, $398,860,516·18.

Important Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular stating that hereafter he will not assent to the holding by an Internal Revenue officer of any office or appointment under any State or municipal authority, or any other employment of such officer additional to his official duties, excepting so far as may be permitted to storekeepers under section 52, act July 20, 1868.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Strike.

PITTSTON, Pa., Feb. 28.—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's miners at this place on February 27, they refused to accept the terms offered by the company, to mine by the car, and insisted on mining by the ton, as heretofore, at prices in the same proportion as paid by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of John A. Logan as Senator from the State of Illinois for six years from March 4, 1871. The credentials of Phineas W. Hitchcock, as Senator from Nebraska for the ensuing term, were presented by Mr. Tipton.

Mr. Sherman called up the House bill to authorize the duplication of registered bonds in certain cases. Passed.

A large number of pension bills were passed.

Mr. Conkling called up the House bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States. He said Mr. Bergh, of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, desired a more stringent measures, but deferred to the opinion of the friends of the bill.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, said, while he was in favor of all humanitarian projects, he knew these were too often made to further private interests. His main objection to the bill was that it involved an arbitrary and unauthorized stretch of power on the part of the Federal Government.

Mr. Tipton thought the matter should be left to State legislation and to the regulations of private parties interested in the transfer and raising of stock.

Mr. Saulsbury suggested an amendment, which created general merriment, making it unlawful, under penalties of fine and imprisonment, to confine chickens or fowls in any house or other place of confinement for a longer period than 28 consecutive hours.

Mr. Davis thought the amendment, for all practical purposes, about as sensible as the original proposition.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Conkling made an unsuccessful effort to reach a vote upon the bill.

The Army Appropriation bill then came up as unfinished business, when Mr. Sawyer moved its postponement in order to take up the House bill relating to the Panoche land grant or McGarrahan claim. Not agreed to. Ayes, 13; nays, 41.

The Army Appropriation bill was then proceeded with, and the amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations adopted.

The only one of importance was one reducing the appropriation for hire of officers' quarters, of military storehouses, and for repairing of public buildings at established posts from $1,000,000 to $750,000.

A number of amendments to the bill were laid on the table, including one by Mr. Saulsbury prohibiting the use of any of the money appropriated by the bill to pay the expenses of transportation of any officer or soldier to or from a place of election.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported and advocated an amendment appropriating $200,000 for making and testing a sea coast rifle gun upon a plan recommended by a board of army officers and aproved by the Chief of Ordnance and Secretary of War. Tabled.

Mr. Stewart offered an amendment, reciting the meaning of the fifth section of the act of July 2, 1864, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over to the Pacific Railroad Company one-half of all the compensation for services which have been or shall be rendered by either of said Pacific Railroad Companies for the United States.

Mr. Stewart said he had reported the amendment from the Judiciary Committee by their direction.

Mr. Edmunds, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, denied that the committee had ever considered the amendment and appealed to Mr. Trumbull, chairman of the committee, who endorsed the statement, but added that the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) had called his attention to the subject on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Stewart remarked that he had personally obtained the assent of a majority of the committee to the offering of the amendment.

After further discussion Mr. Edmunds moved to lay the amendment on the table. Not agreed to—ayes, 19; nays, 28.

At this point the Vice-President announced the appointment of the following committee of conference:—On the Indian Appropriation bills, Messrs. Cole Harlan and Stockton; on the Legislative Appropriation bill, Messrs. Sawyer, Trumbull and Bayard.

Mr. Stewart's amendment was then discussed, Mr. Edmunds opposing it as involving the surrender of a right which seemed to him to exist under the legislation of Congress.

House.

Mr. Mungen, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution for the printing of 245,000 extra copies of the agricultural report for 1870, omitting the provision for an edition in German, so as not to endanger the passage of the resolution. Passed.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend section 4 of the act of July 20, 1868, in relation to fermented liquors, so as not to apply to the making of fermented liquids used for the manufacture of vinegar exclusively, but not to be construed to authorize the distillation of fermented liquors anywhere except in authorized distilleries. Passed.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, moved to take up the bill for an international exposition at Philadelphia, but objection was made.

Mr. Dawes called up his motion to reconsider the vote whereby the omnibus bill was tabled yesterday. He remarked that yesterday was an instructive day. He thought that all of them had learned something yesterday, and that the officials who recommended appropriations for new public buildings had also learned something. Those officials who had felt disposed to make the Committee on Appropriations occupy the position of obstructionist in regard to the public works had their day yesterday.

They had not occasion to complain that the committee had not presented their views fairly to the House; the House had accepted those views with wonderful unanimity. From the vote on Saturday against the ineffectual efforts of the committee to stay the commencement of new public works, it had seemed to the committee that any further opposition would be unavailing. By a two-thirds vote yesterday every new public work asked for was, by the House, inserted in the bill, and after doing so the House had shrunk from its own work and strangled its own offspring. (Laughter.) He had moved an appropriation for the purpose of giving the House an opportunity to retrace its steps and to undo the work which it had done yesterday.

He had no argument to make, no new position to assume, nothing to qualify. He had been at all times opposed, in the present position of the public treasury and of the public burdens, to give money to the commencement of any public works which the public necessities did not demand. He proposed now, if the House reconsidered the vote, to move a substitute for the bill, omitting all the appropriations for new buildings, except as to the League Island Navy Yard, and that exception he would make not through favor to that proposition, but on account of the large vote of the House given on Saturday in favor of it.

Mr. Mayham remarked that that vote was no more decisive than the vote on the Albany Post Office.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived—54 to 152.

The vote was then reconsidered and the motion to lay the bill on the table was rejected.

Mr. Dawes then moved as a substitute the original bill with all the appropriations for new works omitted with the exception of the League Island Navy Yard.

Mr. Ambler moved to strike out the item of $200,000 for League Island.

Mr. Coburn protested against the sudden fit of economy which appeared to have seized the members in relation to new public works, the aggregate expense of which was shown by the estimates to be only $3,300,000, while the House was voting three millions for the Boston Post Office and five millions for the New York Post Office.

The substitute omits the following items:—To pay the State of Massachusetts for coast defenses; several items for the Washington aqueduct; six millions to indemnify States for war expenses; $850,000 to pay for horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States; for new Government buildings at Trenton, N. J., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco appraisers' stores, Washington printing office for the Treasury Department, Hartford, Connecticut; Albany, New York; Nashville, Tennessee; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Port Huron, Michigan; La Crosse, Wisconsin; Quincy, Illinois; Indianapolis, San Francisco, Hospital on Angel Island; Helena, Montana; Montgomery, Alabama; Little Rock, Arkansas; Paducah, Kentucky; and all that were inserted by way of amendments to the bill. It contains the following amendments adopted by the House:—Appropriation of $60,000 for Little Falls Bridge; increasing the compensation of Vinnie Ream from $5000 to $10,000; increasing the appropriation for the survey of the Western coast from $200,000 to $240,000; appropriation of $175,000 for continuing the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes. It contains, of course, the appropriations for the New York and Boston Post Offices.

The question was first taken on Mr. Ambler's motion to strike out the appropriation for League Island and Navy Yard.

The appropriation was not stricken out—yeas, 91; nays, 104.

The substitute was then agreed to—yeas, 108; nays, 98.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 112; nays, 73.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Sargent, Beck, and Clark, of Kansas, the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, and Messrs. Dawes, Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Niblack the conference committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. Logan moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House agree to a conference committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Randall preferred that the House should insist on its amendments to the bill, by which the Senate land grant of 26,000,000 acres was reduced to 13,000,000.

Mr. Logan said that he, too, much preferred the House bill to the Senate bill, and had so voted, but that it was certainly an act of courtesy on the part of the House to agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

Mr. Randall—Does the gentleman think it is an act of courtesy on our part to give away 13,000,000 acres of public land additional?

Mr. Logan—That is not the question. The only question is whether the House will accord a committee of conference. My own opinion is that that is the only way that the bill can be got through at this session. I think that the Senate is perhaps as fixed in its opinion as the House is in its own, and that there should be some kind of comity between the two houses.

My own notion is that it is better for those interested in the bill and who desire its passage to have a committee of conference than to take any other position at this time.

Mr. Banks said there would be no objection to the course proposed by Mr. Randall, if there were time to carry it into effect, but there was not time to get a return from the Senate on the question of its receding from its disagreement to the House amendments.

The House has agreed to a conference committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad bill; also on the Post Office Appropriation bill.

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TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.
1 awt M8 D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.